Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 184 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1919. — TWO ANNAS

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
6th September..	Somali ..	6712	
15th	Margha‡ ..	8258	
20th	Bremen* ..	11540	Transport
26th	Merkara‡ ..	8235	Extra B. I. Co.'s
27th	Malta ..	6064	Sailing.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
12th Sept. ..	Khiva ..	8947	To China
29th	Plassy ..	7846	To Australia
27th Oct. ..	Morea ..	10890	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
6th Sept.	Bankura	Karachi and P. Gulf
11th "	Linga	Karachi direct
11th "	Pundua	E and S Africa.
25th "	Taroba	Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4173	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Rosei Maru	F. Hashimoto	3688	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Kifuku Maru	K. Yawata	5353	27th Aug.	4th Sept.
Shinyo Maru.	John Salter	4784	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—107 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Saigon-Maru	S. Kondo	18th Aug.	6th Sept.	Japan.
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	10th Sept.	"
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	"
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	11th Sept.	17th Sept.	"
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour able terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tainan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. KIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6.....	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co. Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY CLOTH AND TWILL FENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1934 of 1919, (Kakubhai vs. Hargowan), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

2 bales each 70 pieces grey (Long Cloth).
By order of the concerned.
1 bale plain bleached Twill Fents D Class 25lbs.
6 large durries.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE ZINC PAINT AND ROUND AND PAN HEAD RIVETS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramji Ratilal and Co.

180 kegs of White Zinc Paint.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
406 kegs of Round and Pan Head Rivets.
A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

As TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY AT BHICANGAON, FEW MILES FROM KHANDWA RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Monday, the 8th instant sell by public auction, at their Rooms at 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the concerned, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, about 10 to 11 acres or land together with the Ginning Factory, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhicangaon, about 30 miles in the interior from the Khandwa Railway Station, on the G. I. P. Railway 32 Gins, Single Roller Platts 5 bearing Engine by Marshall Sons Co., coupled Cross Compound Type Cylinder 11 in. and 10 in. by 24 in. Stroke Fly Wheel with 5 Rope Grooves for 1¼ in. dis., Driving ropes, Boiler Lancashire type 6 in. diam. by 24 feet for 125 lbs. working pressure, Feed pump, Double Cylinder quadruple acting plunger type Donkey pump, Worthington pattern. Pipes:—All piping and pipe connections complete factory Buildings Gin Engine and Boiler Houses, all pucca built masonry of stone in chunam brick in chunam [illegible] roofs of corrugated sheets on W. I. [illegible] with ventilators. Machinery foundations, all pucca built. The Gin House itself though holding for the present 32 gins, is accommodated and built for 40 gins shafting extended for same. There is one cold water and one hot water pucca built masonry water tank and also there is a well with ample water supply and pipes leading to boilers and tanks. There are brick built and iron roofed quarters in a line for office stores, Manager and Engineers' accommodation.

The factory has worked, but, very little.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT PEDDER ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the owner the following:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant piece of land admeasuring about 2,453 square yards with a frontage of about 100 feet and bounded as follows:—

On the East by a private passage and beyond by the property of Mr. M. S. Captain, on the North by the property of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, on the West by Pedder Road, on the South by a private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COLABA COTTON GREEN AND KNOWN AS HYDRAULIC AND NICOL GODOWNS.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree in Suit No. 347 of 1912 (Luxmibai vs. Hooseinbhoy) and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1918, as varied by a consent order made in the same suit dated the 15th April, 1919, and under instructions from the abovenamed plaintiffs and defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the premises in two lots A and B herein below mentioned on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the lessees' right, title and interest in the properties described below now vested in the 1st plaintiff as trustee for the plaintiffs Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and in the 6th and 7th defendants as Receivers in Suit No. 936 of 1914 as tenants in common in equal shares for terms to expire in the year 1962 and to be renewed thereafter for terms of 99 years from time to time in perpetuity subject to payment of ground rent to the lessors thereof as act set forth in detail in the conditions of sale.

LOT A.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North and East sides by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on the South and West by other lands, belonging to the said Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. B-1, New No. B-16666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2-9571, together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Hydraulic godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 399 (1) Colaba Road Street, No. 38.

LOT B.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,612 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North, East and West partly on the South by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and partly on the South side by the property fourthly hereunder described being part of the said land bearing Collector's Old No. B-1, New No. B-1666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2-9571, together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Nicol godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward Nos. 395 (1) to 395 (5) and Arthur Bunder Road Street, Nos. 34 and 34-A to 34-D.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,213 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

the property fourthly hereunder described and on all other sides by roads belonging to Colaba Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. together with a shed bearing A Ward No. 396 (1) and Colaba Road Street No. 35, a part of the building or godown erected on a part thereof known as Nicol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Arthur Bunder Road No. 35-A and also the building or godown or godowns erected on another part thereof and also known as Nicol Godowns and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 397 and Colaba Road Street No. 36 and a part of which said piece of land bears Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 398 and Colaba Street No. 37.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 653 square yards and bounded on the South by the property thirdly hereinabefore described, on the North by a part of the property secondly hereinbefore described and on the East and West by Roads of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, being part of Land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , part of which said piece of land is assessed by the Municipality as part of A Ward No. 395 and Arthur Bunder Road Nos. 35 and 35-A to 35-D, together with a part of the said godown or building erected on another part thereof and also known as the Nichol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Colaba Road Street No. 35-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Little Gibbs Road the Ridge Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood house hold furniture by Wimbridge and others rich star cut glass ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton rich porcelain ware, old china and curios, valuable old china jars, old copper and brass ware, dining room furniture by Roberts consisting of sliding dining table, blackwood arm chairs, Ratnagiri side board, dumbwaiters, writing tables Madras cane china matting, large Persian carpets, beaded door chicks, very rich engravings folding screws, wall, table and hall lamps, teak wood brass bound, large ice chest, drawing room chesterfield sofas, cushion easy chairs by Roberts, cabinets by Wimbridge, rich Persian carpets, electric fans and lights, a very rich collection of old china ware, containing very old and rare, kaga, canton, imari, and crackled vases, jars, bowls, and plates, etc., old historical, English grandfathers clock, teapoys, chiming English clock by Barrands and Lund, Cornhill London, one very rich collection of plain and engraved brass ware, containing, very old and rare tample chains hall lamps, square pedestals, flower pots, ornaments, vases, bowls, and plates &c., marble figure a collection of old arms, wall ornaments, blackwood open carved furniture, glass door book cases, valuable books card tables, door purdahs, one extra large size teak wood chest, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash [illegible]bles, English enamelled bath tub, copper utensils, valuable garden tubs and pots, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. J. W. Field, Superintending Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th Sept., 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 5th day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, where the kit has been removed for sale, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, bed-steads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. G. Jackson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 5th Sept., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, TABLE FAN, RUBBER CRASERS, LEATHER BELTS, RED OCHRE MOTOR-CYCLE, TYPEWRITER, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and black wood artistic furniture such as silk, tapestry, lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top center table office writing tables cane arm chairs, curson chairs, silk lined low chairs, glass and panel door cupboard, table and wall mirrors, plain carved and tiled tea-poys, bookshelf dirty cloth backed tapestry and leather lined sofas, singles as well as double wooden bedsteads complete.

By order of the concerned.
1 table fan A. C. Current.
35 dozen about shirts.
1 box containing leather belts (20 to 25 dozen about).
20 kegs of red ochre.
750 dozen rubber erasers.
4 000 small boxes (about) of paper clips.
75 dozen (about) leather belts.
1 Duplicator copying machine (Neostyle Duplicating apparatus).
1 dressing case.
2 flower vases, 6 tennis bats, for children, cricket balls, looking glasses, paper-racks playcards, etc.
By order of the concerned.
1 Motor-cycle "Jion Peugeot" 2-35 horse-power, complete with lamps and horn, quite in working order Fix-engine.
1 Hammond Typewriter.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th September, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, PORT.
Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Manilla Ropes, Carpets, Water Tanks, Belts, Nuts, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty packing cases, scrap, iron, Manilla rope, carpets, empty casks, drums, tins, old linen, cable chain, etc

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th September, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1296.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Gagalbhoy Raichand & Co., at their shop at New Bardangully and on account and at the risk of Mogul Mamad Taki Dehdusti.

24 cases each 107 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot No. 1.
32 cases each 120 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot No. 71.
8 cases each 140 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot No. 75.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS.

On MONDAY the 8th instant at 2-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Amrutlal Laljee and on account and at the risk of Seth Vithaldas Pranjivan.

1 package (open) about 150 pieces Nensookhs No. 3737.
1 package (open) 149 pieces Nensookhs No. 3838.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Sept., 1919.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large.
British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CAR FOR HIRE—A Decent English Car 5 seater by Hour, Day, Week, or Month. Apply Box No. 52, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4332

EDUCATIONAL.

BOYS and GIRLS' Join to pass B. G. Desai's Matriculation Class, English Mathematics CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, C. P. Tank. 4379

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR GOODS and BUILDINGS from white-ants and leakage with our special preparations. Write for particulars, sent post-free. PITALE & Co., Manufacturers and Commission Agents, 250, Princess Street, Next to Police Station, Bombay 2. 4469

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, 2 TYPISTS, pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials to the OFFICER COMMANDING the Hospital. 4319

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English correspondence and accounts by a cotton firm. Apply with testimonials at second floor, Albert Building, Hornby Road. 4405

WANTED—A GRADUATE with History. Apply sharp stating terms to the HEAD MASTER, EDWARD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL Borsad, District Kaira. 4388

WANTED—An experienced First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for our Wardha Gin Press Factory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply HIRALAL RAMGOPAL, Wardha. 4387

WANTED for H. H. The Aga Khan's Ismaili School at Zanzibar, 1 GRADUATE as Head Master, 2 MATRIC and SCHOOLFINAL-passed as assistant masters. Apply personally to CASSAM KARMALLY & CO., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, from 9 to 11 a.m. 4340

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at the Head Office, at Calcutta a COMPETENT PARSI to take charge of a Limited Company, well versed in Companies' Acts, Transfer of Shares, Keeping of Accounts and Correspondence and who can take charge of and conduct a big office pertaining to the Company's business. The Company has got several branches in India, Burma and Ceylon. Good salary. Apply Box No. 76, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4451

WANTED.

WANTED.—A small OFFICE ROOM in the vicinity of Old Share Bazar. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4453

WANTED URGENTLY—One COTTON BALING PRESS with Finisher boiler, engine, pumps complete in good working order Platts double roller gin. Apply with full particular and price to Box No. 39, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4293

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Sixty (60) New Looms of Messrs. Willan & Hill's make 58½" Red space, arriving per s.s. Clan Macbride. Write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 4374

WE are always at your Service!—Whatever you may need in Stationery for Office or Private use, write or 'phone and the same will be promptly supplied to you. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

PROFESSIONALS, Amateurs and Students will find our Drawing and Pen-painting materials of immense benefit. We guarantee Fresh stocks of Colours, Drawing Instruments, Papers, etc. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, oil engines, lathes, drilling machines, steam lorries. Apply personally or correspond for particulars to Representative, BHARAT ENGINEERING, C/o Mr. MALI, 14, Hill Road, Bandra. 4432

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—12, 14, 16, 18 lbs. RAILS and TIPPING WAGONS. Write Box No. 77, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4452

AUCTION SALE OF 51 MOTOR CARS.—On 6th September, 1919, at 3 p.m., next to No. 1 Gate, Alexandra Dock, near General Post Office, by MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED. Cars on view. 4350

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—Excellent PREMISES on Fergusson Road, suitable for glass or dye works, or storing mill stores, cotton or wastes. Floor paved. Apply to THACKER KARSONDAS, Hargovind Chowk, Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay. 4454

TO BE LET—Excellent BUSINESS PREMISES on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, recently vacated by the Indo-Foreign Agency. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 4363

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-0
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 20 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the quarter ended 30th June, 1919, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1919. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 17th September, to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 4th September, 1919. 4467

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend at the rate of Rupees Fifty per share, free of Income Tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, has been declared and made payable on and after Monday, the 29th September, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 13th September, 1919.
The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 20th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1919. 4424

NOTICE.

COAL SPECIAL INDENT SYSTEM.

COAL special indents for Bombay and the Presidency will be dealt with by the Coal Certifying Authority appointed for Bombay, whose office is in the New Customs House, Ballard Road, to which address all communications for him and matters which used to be referred to the Deputy Coal Controller, Bombay, should be sent.

R. PEEL,
Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1919. 4389

NOTICE

Re. THREADS MANUFACTURED BY THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD.

ON and from the 1st September, all kinds of sewing threads manufactured by the Manockjee Petit Mills, will be sold at our shop at Ganeshwadi, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay, as before on usual terms.
Orders with remittance of 25 per cent. of the value, will be promptly executed.
Goods will be forwarded V.P.P. or as desired by constituents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1919.
KANJI DHARAMSEY, SONS & CO.,
Selling Agents,
The Manockjee Petit and the
Dinshaw Petit Mills,
Ganeshwadi, Bombay. 4229

LOST A LEATHER BAG.

CONTAINING 10 Tata Bank Shares Allotment Letter No. 11834 in the name of Abdul Husein Isaji and Allotment Letter for five numbers not known. Four Tata Deferred New Shares, Temporary Receipts only in the name Bejnath Ramnath with one call receipt and several transfers signed by various persons of 2 Bharucha, 135 Scindhia, 2 Jamshed, 12 Tata Oil, 110 Petrol, 85 Central Bank, 400 Tata Bank and three Memo Blocks. Any person dealing with the above will do so at his own cost and risk. Finder will be rewarded.
EBRAHIM FAZUL & BOGA ANVERI,
Share and Stock Broker,
17-19, Humum Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1919. 4289

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 6 temporary receipts Nos. 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1704, dated the 14th September, 1918 and No. 165, dated 31st March, 1919, for 20 shares of the Indian Bleaching Dying and Printing Works, Ltd., standing in the name of Shah Mohanlal Vaumaldas have been lost, stolen or misplaced. The public are hereby warned not to deal with the same. 4461

LOST.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a SHARE-CERTIFICATE numbered 1889 of the Bombay United Mills Ltd., Coy., in the name of H. P. Stringfellow has been lost by us. Notice is also given that any one found to use it illegally will be prosecuted.
AMRATLAL and BHAGWANDAS,
Share brokers.
Old Share Bazar, Bombay. 4456

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 6th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Bakri-Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th August, 1919. 4316

B.B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

INTENDING PASSENGERS ARE WARNED that due to breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur, they are likely to experience delay en route.
Owing to the late arrival into Delhi of Bombay Peshawar Mail in consequence, the connection to Kalka cannot be maintained.
Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up will till further, run to and from Agra Fort instead of Delhi.
E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1919. 4444

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty) per share free of Income Tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 25th day of August, 1919, on and after Monday, the 8th day of September, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. (S. T.).
By Order of the Board,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
M. NISSIM,
Manager,
Secres. & Treasrs.
Bombay, 30th August, 1919. 4367

MYSORE GOVT. ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

BOILER INSPECTOR FOR MYSORE RAILWAYS.

APPLICATIONS are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th September, 1919, for the post of Boiler Inspector on a salary of Rs. 250.
None but men who had previous experience of the work need apply.
Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and information regarding age should be furnished.
D. G. DANI, Agent,
Mysore Railways. 4385

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SODEGAURA MARU," having arrived on the 3rd instant from Singapore Via Colombo the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their bills of lading to this office for counter signature without delay. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtfull condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
VALLI MOHAMED GANNY,
39, Bhandare Streets.
4th September, 1919. 4462

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPG. AND WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors report and Audited balance sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1919.
II. To Declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1919, to THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, both days inclusive.
By order of Directors,
(Sd.) ABDOOLLABHOY & JOOMABHOY LALLJEE,
Agent.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1919. 4448

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 48 (Rupees forty-eight) only per share less income tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1919, will be paid on or after the 18th September, 1919, to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 4th September, 1919.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th September, 1919, to 24th September, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
C. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 4th September, 1919. 4449

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land situate on the East side of the Road No. 8 of the Agripada estate of the Board in the City and Island and Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of nine hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Plot No. 61, on the East by a service passage on the South by Plot No. 65 and on the West by Road No. 8 aforesaid which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 63, Agripada estate and is delineated on the plan drawn on the Indenture of Lease in respect of the said Plot dated 6th July 1909, being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands vested in the Board for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the said Act mentioned and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3527 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4103 (4), and Street No. 63 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor together with all buildings and premises now erected thereon.
Dated this 4th day of September, 1919.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 4470

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NARAYAN BHASKAR, BALARAM BHASKAR and GANPATRAO BHASKAR all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants executors of Bhaskar Shivram Chemburkar deceased have contracted to sell to my clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 30-32-34, Medows Street, and 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Northbrook Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-eight square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2066, New No. 9187 and Old Survey No. 353 and New Survey No. 5032 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7763 and Street Nos. 72-74 and 76 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Northbrook Street and on or towards the West, North and South respectively by Sweepers passage and which the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 3rd day of Sept., 1919.
M. V. GOKHALE,
Purchasers' Attorney. 4450

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAMABAI BHALCHANDRA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
KRISHNABAI BHALCHANDRA, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a spinster, residing at Khetwadi 7th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
The 30th day of August, 1919.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 4464

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re. Estate of Monji Narotamdas, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay a widower ..... deceaesed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Monji Narotamdas, who died at Bombay on or about the 30th day of June, 1919, leaving a will dated 30th June, 1919, and appointing Mr. Ranchhordas Dharamdas, Dr. Tribhovandas Chaturbhuj, Mr. Ranchhod Jina, Mr. Liladhar Samaldas and Mr. Makan Ravji as executors thereof are required to send in their claims to Mr. Ranchhordas Dharmdas at Angre's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall have their notice.
Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.
D. M. DARU,
Pleader for the Executors.
6, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 4428

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED to the public that the services of Mr. S. R. KHOPKER who was acting as Secretary to POWAI ESTATE have been dispensed with and the Power of Attorney given to him has been cancelled on 28th day of July last by Mr. VALLABHDAS NARANJI DALAL, the principal owner of the Powai Estate and that business acts or dealings made or done by him after the said 28th day of July last will be treated as not binding on the said Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal or the said Powai Estate.
Dated this 4th day of September, 1919.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal, Principal owner of Powai Estate. 4468

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SORABJI HORMASJI BODE and DADABHOY HORMASJI BODE have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of land, situate at Apollo Reclamation, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 844 4.9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded, on the East by other land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the occupation of Khan Bahadur Hormasji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla, on the West by other land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the occupation of the Vendors, on the North by other land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the occupation of the Vendors and on the South by Barrow Road, and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 581 (1) and Street No. 24.
Dated this 4th day of September, 1919.
MULLA & MULLA,
4463 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Circuses and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 3 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

Daily At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"ONE WEEK"

A Five Part Photo Play founded on the WELL-KNOWN Novel by Mr. R. H. Davis, the distinguished American Writer.

MISS KITTY GORDON

Takes the leading part in this intensely interesting Film Story. The appearance of this famous Cinema Star is alone sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the film. It is

A Story of a Wager

The stake was a Woman's Future. The time in which it could be won was one week. The story tells us

How it was Won

And it describes in a racy and most fascinating way life amongst the

Smart Set of New York

The Story is spicy without being vulgar; the acting is perfect; the whole production is

A Masterpiece in Cinema Art

The three central characters are:—A Woman of Magnetic influence; a financial magnate lover, and a dogmatic puritan who expects all mankind to conform to his narrow conventions.

"Those Wedding Bells"

A Monsoon Comic: something to cheer you up.

THE EMPIRE

(The Picture House where you can be cool, comfortable and convivial).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents,
commencing
Wednesday, September 10th at 9-30 p.m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
The Empire Revue Company
Including
THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN
GEORGE ROSS
AND
THE DELIGHTFUL SOPRANO
EDYTHE HAYLAND.
FULL COMPANY
OF
20 ARTISTES 20.

AN EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSFUL REVUES.

EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

"EAST LYNNE"
(Adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's well-known Novel.)
A Film of
STRONG HUMAN INTEREST
featuring
Miss Blanche Forsythe
(Well-known in Bombay as a former popular member of The Bandman Opera Company.)

"EAST LYNNE"
Ranks High in English Literature.
The acting, photography, and general production of this film make it
A MASTERPIECE IN CINEMA ART.

For one thing it is
A FILM TRUE to LIFE.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

To-night
THE
LIGHTNING RAIDER
PATHE'S SUPERB SERIAL
Featuring
Pearl White
Pathe Gazette
Latest.
NO LONGER A CHILD
Comedy in two acts
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
Time
7, 8-45 and 10 30 p.m. daily
MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW SUNDAYS 3 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
of the
THRILLING FEATURE SERIAL
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
Episodes 13, 14 & 15.
The sensational and surprising solution of a baffling mystery.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Good-Bye !

Edmond Dantes, after a successful visit of our city, bids you good-bye to-day.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

will appear for the last time to-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.,) at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

Mind you !—Do not miss to-day's splendid opportunity.

As there will be an unprecedented rush to-day owing to the superbly grand Pathe Photo-play

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

being screened for the last time to-day, our Patrons are earnestly requested to kindly come at least a quarter of an hour before the time of very show, so as to avoid the disappointment of perhaps not getting a ticket or a better seat.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

From To-morrow—Saturday—will commence the gala Pateti Week's Special Pathe Society Drama,

"THE MORAL SUICIDE"

(7000 feet.)

featuring the Cinema Queen of Beauty, Miss Leah Baird with John Mason and an all-star Pathe cast.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

ANNOUNCES

The extension of Exhibition for ONE WEEK MORE of

THE DISTINCTIVE INDIAN FEATURE

AHALYA—UDDHAR

Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

FROM SAT. the 6th SEP.

Bombay Cine Goers will see the Latest FRANCIS FORD Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

GAIETY CINEMA

The Mystery of the Listening Forest

A superb French drama featuring many premier actors of the French stage including

Yvonne Pascal

of the SARAH BERNHARDT THEATRE

AND

A ROARING COMIC.

Prices as usual.

Note Time

Sat., Mon., Wed. 1 show at 6-45.

Sunday, 2 shows at 8-15, & 10-P.M.

Tues., Thur. & Fri. 3 shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10 P, M,

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED

Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades, As. 4 each For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWI-PLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-closed" model in satin-lined Nickel case, Rs. 12 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each All above Post Free MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala) Bombay.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH UNDER BRISK RUBBING WITH ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

the most powerful pain extracter with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Re. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

156, Juma Musjid, Market.

BOMBAY No. 2.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

There has been decrease in the total amount of rainfall reported, especially in the Peninsula but it has been widely distributed over Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, United Provinces and Konkan; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Gujerat, Central-India and east and west of the Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, east of Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches, Tavoy four, Moulmein and Gauhati three, Dhubri two, Shillong one, Cherrapunji four, Cox's Bazaar and Darjeeling one and a half, Jalpaiguri one, Bogra and Purnea three quarters, Benares five, Allahabad three-quarters, Roorkee a quarfer, Agra one, Bareilly and Meerut a half, Mussoorie one and a half, Dehra Dun and Ambala one, Rawalpindi one and a half, Jaipur a half, Poona a quarter.

Forecast: No large change.

SIMLA, September 4.

Normal monsoon conditions prevail. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Behar, the Uited Provinces, Konkan and local in Chota Nagpur, east and north Punjab, east Rajputana and Central India. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Kashmir, Gujarat, west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and south-east Madras. The chief amounts:—Moulmein two inches, Kyaukpyu one and half, Yamethin one, Lashio three, Cox's Bazar, Burdwan, Berhanpore Darjeeling one and half, Narayanganj, Darbhanga one, Patna three, Cawnpore, Mussooree one and half, Lucknow, Mainpuri a half, Bahraich four, Benares a quarter, Mukteswar two, Dehra Dun one, Hissar one and half, Sonamarg a quarter, Jaipur three quarters, Kotah one and half, Belgaum and Aurangabad a quarter.

Forecast:—No large change.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
	Sept	h	m	ft.	in.	Sept	h	m	ft.	in
Thur.	4	m 6	6	24	1	4	m 0	36a	21	7
		5	33a	28	6					
Fri.	5	m 7	40	24	5	5	m 0	24	19	0
		7	8a	23	7		2	0a	21	0
Sat	6	m 8	46	25	3	6	m 1	42	18	7
		8	22a	24	4		2	51a	20	1
Sun	7	m 9	28	26	1	7	m 2	36	17	11
		9	21a	25	4		3	33a	19	1
Mon	8	m 10	6	27	0	8	m 3	24	17	2
		10	8a	26	6		4	11a	18	0
Tues	9	m 10	42	27	9	9	m 4	8	16	6
		10	58a	27	6		4	47a	16	10
Wed	10	m 11	17	28	4	10	m 4	50	16	1
		11	36a	28	4		5	22a	15	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 4 (Thursday) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 52m
" 5 (Friday) " 6h. 24m. " 6h. 51m
" 6 (Saturday) " 6h. 24m. " 6h. 50m
" 7 (Sunday) " 6h. 25m. " 6h. 50m
" 8 (Monday) " 6h. 25m. " 6h. 49m
" 9 (Tuesday) " 6h. 25m. " 6h. 48m
" 10 (Wednesday) " 6h. 26m. " 6h. 47m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter .. .. 3d. 7h. 51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon .. .. 10d. 9h. 24-8m. a.m.
Last Quarter .. .. 17d. 3h. 1-7m. a.m.
New Moon .. .. 24d. 10h. 3-9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar repots 1.30 in. of rain and Ambala 0.10 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the southwest Punjab. Humimity is above normal and day temperature is below the average in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is also in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra reports 0.22 in., Mainpuri 0.50 in., Cawnpore 1.50 in. and Allahabad 0.10 in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly generly rainfall has occurred in east Rajputana and local rainfall in the south-west; Jaipur reports 0.72 in., Kotah 1.30 in. and Mount Abu 0.52 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is generally above normal in Rajputana. Day temperature has risen in west Rajputana, but is still in moderate to considerable defect except in upper Sind; night temperature is also lower than usual over the same area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.25 in. of rain and Indore 0.20 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.24 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature remains below normal in the north of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.41 in., Mormugao 0.39 in. and Karwar 0.55 in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.24 in. of rain and Aurangabad 0.32 in. Skies are lightly clouded in east Hyderabad and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally above normal in the north-west of the division. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Apart from the west coast the activity of the monsoon has been mainly confined to the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Punjab and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the United Provinces east Rajputana and the east Punjab, and local in Central India West, south Gujarat, north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. A few showers are reported from the north of the Central Provinces, south-west Rajputana, and the north Madras coast. Day temperature is low the north of latitude 22 deg. N., but is above normal in the eastern half of the Peninsula.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the north of the Central Provincess and in east Madras.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.

There has been a decrease in the total amount of rainfall reported especially in the Peninsula, but it has been widely distributed over northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the United Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Central India East and the west of the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, east Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Tavoy four; Moulmein, Gauhati three; Dhubri two; Shillong one; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar, Darjiling one and a half; Jalpaiguri one; Bogra, Purnea three-quarters; Benares five; Roorkee a quarter; Bareilly, Meerut a half; Mussooree one and a half; Dehra Dun one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 4th OF SEPT. 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (3rd)	93	80.0	66	..	0	—0.01
Jask	90	77.8	89	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (3rd)	87	82.0	79	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98	80.5	76	..	7.95	+3.37
Rawalpindi	87	71.0	83	0.07	25.44	+16.25
Lahore	93	76.8	81	..	16.58	+3.61
Hissar	93	74.5	81	..	9.08	—1.49
Ambala	92	76.4	92	0.10	19.56	—0.55
Delhi	83	75.4	85	..	13.28	—5.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85	78.8	94	0.22	27.06	+7.52
Mainpuri	87	76.1	92	0.50	40.90	+1.45
Jhansi	85	76.1	96	0.05	50.50	+22.56
Cawnpore	85	77.1	98	1.50	29.16	+2.57
Allahabad	81	77.5	95	0.10	28.62	—0.86
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104	79.8	69	..	0.20	—1.90
Karachi	80	78.4	91	..	2.32	—3.24
Ajmer	82	71.8	89	..	11.55	—4.58
Jaipur	85	72.2	84	0.72	31.75	+2.96
Kotah	79	75.0	86	1.30	25.03	+4.28
Mount Abu	66	60.6	97	0.52	37.41	+33.13
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86	75.7	88	..	7.78	—4.31
Dwarka	83	77.7	82	..	9.67	—2.86
Veraval	80	77.3	93	0.02	12.43	—3.96
Rajkot	86	75.0	78	..	28.62	+6.49
Bhavnagar Para	87	75.0	77	0.62	11.93	—5.27
Surat	85	72.7	88	0.25	33.55	—0.13
Ahmedabad	88	74.7	85	0.02	6.26	+1.57
Deesa	84	73.6	89	0.01	43.55	+23.67
Neemuch	82	71.2	86	..	23.96	+1.46
Indore	86	70.1	86	0.20	42.24	+18.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78	72.9	87	0.67	71.18	+27.66
Saugor	77	70.6	91	0.24	64.94	+19.99
Hosangabad	80	72.4	96	0.06	40.86	+23.23
Khandwa	84	72.4	87	0.04	22.22	+0.70
Akola	87	72.9	72	0.02	20.84	—1.58
Amraoti	85	74.7	76	..	15.70	—7.79
Nagpur	85	74.1	83	0.05	48.51	+7.04
Chanda	88	76.0	73	..	34.29	—6.67
Raipur	84	75.0	86	..	65.15	+15.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84	76.3	87	0.41	59.61	+0.61
Ratnagiri	83	76.9	84	0.09	79.49	—5.31
Marmugoa	89	78.4	94	0.59	92.39	+3.18
Karwar	82	75.6	95	0.55	93.04	+6.30
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85	72.2	76	..	12.67	—0.81
Ahmednagar	85	69.2	99	..	9.33	—2.94
Poona	81	68.8	88	0.05	12.71	—3.76
Sholapur	89	69.5	72	0.02	12.89	—2.85
Bijapur	86	66.2	74	..	5.20	—3.37
Belgaum	79	64.8	91	0.24	25.98	—7.13
Aurangabad	79	66.9	92	0.32	2.76	—5.56
Nizamabad(Indur)	91	73.1	68	..	20.08	—8.15
Hyderabad	90	70.6	79	..	17.49	—1.31
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84	73.8	88	0.53	81.96	—17.64
Calicut	84	75.4	90	..	69.80	—13.00
Cochin	85	75.7	83	..	64.66	—1.18
Colombo	86	74.7	92	..	12.34	—4.50
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR)AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96	79.7	77	0.10	19.14	—2.34
Bellary	95	73.6	60	..	2.47	—4.09
Cuddapah	100	79.9	69	..	15.18	+2.34
Madras	95	79.6	73	..	11.77	+0.49
Bangalore	84	66.6	81	..	11.71	—1.49
Coimbatore	99	71.5	75	..	2.78	—1.74
Trichinopoly	100	78.1	66	..	7.40	+0.16
Negapatam	94	77.8	79	..	9.39	+1.98

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

COUNCIL BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

London, Sept. 2nd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 100,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred'

Rs			Rs.
44,52,000	were allotted to Calcutta		
44,33,000	" "	to Bombay	100,00,000
11,14,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/8 15/16.
" Bombay }
Min Rate Received Calcutta } 53% { above that rate in full.
Bombay }

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. .. .. Rs 100,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week .. .. Rs 100,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports				5,000
Future at New York Oct.	..	..	..	30.85
" " Jan.	..	..	..	31.11
" " Mar.	..	..	..	31.24
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	..	31.64
" " Orleans	..	..	..	31.25
Future at New Orleans Oct.	..	..	..	30.65
" " Jan.	..	..	..	30.76

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 2nd

Scates 3%	..	..	60 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	..	..	61
3 months hence	..	..	59
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm. Buyers.			
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	..	..	3 9/16
" " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	..	4 1/4
" " Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	4
" " " 6 "	..	..	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	..	..	2 3/4
7 days market loans	..	..	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	..	..	50¾ X.D.
Rupee Paper 5%	..	..	85½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	..	68 Ex. Divd.
Government Securities 3%	..	..	53 X.D.
Ex. On London at Paris France	..	..	34 20

WAR LOANS.

London Sept 2nd.

3½ % 1925—1928	..	..	..	86½
4 % 1925—1945	..	..	..	87
5 New	..	..	..	94 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs.	..	..	59
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	..	..	56
Australian	..	..	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept Oct. London Nominal	..	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	..	..	£48
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept Oct. no buyers	..	..	£43
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. quoted	..	..	£52.13
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct Sellers	..	..	£46
Forth Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	..	..	£22 £48

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	..	£106
Standard Copper G.M.B.	..	..	£101½
Copper Braziers	..	..	£144
Yellow Metals	..	..	14
Hard Spelter	..	..	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.			
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Buyers			
Do. do. Sept.-Nov. Sellers for Calcutta			51
Tone.—Firm. Better demand.			53

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Vaule	..	..	2/9
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept Paid	..	..	2/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

The New York Market was closed for two days, viz. on Saturday, the 30th and on Monday, the 1st. On Tuesday, the market opened weak and prices there registered a decline of 66 points over last Friday's close. The official condition report of the American crop is 61.4 with a crop estimate of 11,123,000 bales, exclusive of linters, which is estimated at 800,000 bales. Compared with last year's condition report the present one is bearish and with the prospects of a fairly large crop enough to meet the demands of consumption with last year's balance of nearly 67,00,000, it would not be unreasonable to anticipate a further decline in the prices of American Cotton.

Our local market opened at Rs. 498 for F. G. Broach and advanced to Rs. 501. At this level jobbers came out to sell and the price eased off to Rs. 492. Later on, there was some recovery owing to profit taking. The improvement in the market was maintained and it closed at Rs. 498 for Broach. At Colaba, market opened at Rs. 499 and after having touched Rs 504 again declined to Rs. 496 at which rate it closed.

There was a fairly good enquiry for spot cotton and some nice lots of stapled cotton are reported to have changed hands.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs
Fully Good Broach	..	..	April-May ..	501
Fully Good Broach	..	..	September ..	398
Fine Oomras	..	..	September ..	378
Good Southerns	..	..	Sept.-Oct	388
Fine Oomras	..	..	Dec.-Jan. ..	450
Fully Good Bengals	..	..	" ..	393

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 4TH SEPT. 1919.

				Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	..	500
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	Sept	..	377,385
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Sept	..	385,455
Good M.G. Southerns	..	Sept.-Oct.	..	394

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super Sac	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	..	332	370	395	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab.	..	332	370	395	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2	416	401	383	..	"
Central Provinces .	436	421	403	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Southerns ..	..	..	415	425	410
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Sept. 1919

Cotton	2,817	bales
Wheat	1,196	Cwts
Linseed	1,926	"
Rape, etc.	911	"
Gingelly seed	333	"
Poppy seed	700	"
Groundnuts	898	"
Castor seed	425	"
Rice	2,670	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	4,280	"
Mowrah seed	Nil	
Gram	226	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 4th 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs	as	p	Rail Delivery Rs	as	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35	66	0	0	..	..	..
" Cawnpore 70-30	67	0	0	..	..	..
" Karachi Bangla	68	0	0	..	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17	0	0	..	..	..
" Cawnpore	17	4	0	..	..	..
" Yellow Cawnpore	18	0	0	..	..	..
Linseed Brown Bold	19	0	0	20	12	0
" Thin	19	0	0	20	4	0
Teelseed White 85-15	115	0	0	..	..	..
" Gajar 75-25	110	0	0	..	..	..
" Gajar 50-50	105	0	0	..	..	..
" Black	95	0	0	..	..	..
Poppyseed, White	19	0	0	22	0	0
Groundnuts	100	0	0	..	..	..
Mowrahseed	19	0	0	..	..	..
Barley	41	0	0	..	..	..
Castorseed	63	0	0	..	..	..

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept 4th

	Rate. Rs	as	p.
Davids No. 10	1	1	4
Shapurji No. 10½	0	15	8
Currimbhoy No 12½	1	0	0
Lights Houses No. 64	0	12	4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4th

	Market Rates.	
Bank Telegraphic	1	0 31/32
Bank Demand	1	1 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 6m/s.	1	0 7/16
Fcs Demand		303
American Dollars		258
Hongkong		213½
Shanghai		316
Japan		118
Singapore		123

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

BULLION

Bar Gold Rs. 27/14.

EXCHANGE

T T on London 1/9 31/32.
D D on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1-10 7/16
D D on France 310.
Credit 3 Msd/a 331.
T T on Japan 120.
D D on Hongkong 212.
D D on Shanghai 318.
D D on Singapore 123.
D D on New York 259.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 92.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1929-22 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Termiable Loan 92.
3½ per cent Paper 68.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,820; Swan 772/8; Simplex 732/8; Shapurji 231/4; Madhowji 2,980; Bombay Dyeing 1,847/8; Currimbhoy 510; Kastoorchand 1,510; Cen India 2,770; Century 595; Crescent 230; David 782/8; Fazulbhoy 962/8; Finlay 675; Ind Malwa 342/8; Kohinoor 1,822/8; Cen Mining 39; Katni Ordinary 352/8; Katni Defd 1,690; Shivrajpur 43; Tata Ordinary 235; Tata Defd 1,205; Tata Oil 390; Tata Hydro 1,375; Tata Bank 80; Bombay Burma 1,040; Bt Burma Petrol 27; Bombay Tramway 835; Bombay Steam 510; Bt India General Insurance 20; New India Insurance 48 pr; Scindia Steam 39/8 pr; Jupiter Insurance 19 pr; Vulcan Insurance 11 pr.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The tone of the market for jute shares was slightly easier to-day without so much business passing. Coals were in better request. In miscellaneous section a fair amount of busines was done in Hume Pipes and in Automatic Company shares. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 15-4, Burrakhu 46-8, Equitable 49-12, Jainty West 26-4, Gopalichuck 13-8, Minto 35, Neetooria 18-4, New Beerbhoom 67, Pandaveswar 14-4, Patmohna 24-4, Samla, Kendra 22.

Jute:—Auckland 525 s.l., Barnagore 200, Behar Jute 3-4 prem, Century 16-8, Craig 6-2 prem, Dalhousie 543 s.l., Howrah 49, Hooghly 120, Kamarhatty 560, Lansdowne 435, Lawrence 660, Northbrook 69, Reliance 49.

Miscellaneous:—Automatic Bolts and Nuts 12, Automatic Tools 12-4, Bank of Bengal 1965, Bengal Potteries 2-12 prem, Bengal Brass 16-8, British Ceylon Corporation 19-4, Dunbar Cotton 128, Hume Pipe 18, Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance 9-14, Sheehan and Co. 30-12, Sara Serajgunj Railway 88 s.l., Singhboom Chromite 16-4, Tata Industrial Bank 67 prem.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68 nominal.

BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The United States Department in its report states that the Cotton Crop is 11,230,000 bales and the condition of the crop 61.4 per cent.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. A. Moncrieff, resident Director, Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla, as Honorary Treasurer of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund vice Mr. G. W. Black, who is proceeding Home.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency. It was heavy in parts of Palanpur and Mahi Kantha Agencies. Standing crops are flourishing everywhere except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Palanpur where they were damaged by floods, and in parts of Kolhapur where they were withering for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder supply sufficient. Fodder situation is improving with green grass, which is now available everywhere in sufficient quantity. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle is in good condition. Supply of water for drinking purposes and for irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Sind but are generally steady in the Presidency proper.

There was heavy rain during the week in the remaining Deccan districts and in the Rewa Kantha Agency and in the Khandesh and Nasik district. The fall was slight in the remaining Deccan district and in the Bijapur and Belgaum districts. The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of the Panch Mahals, Kaira and Broach districts and in the Rewa Kantha Agency where they were damaged by floods or excessive rain, and in parts of the Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum districts where they are suffering from insufficient rain. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Poona district. The works in the latter district were to be closed on 31st August. Village works continue in the Ahmedabad district only, but these will also be closed shortly. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 30th August were 15,666. The numbers of dependants were 7,640. The numbers on the village works were 1,132. The numbers on the relief works continue to decrease. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village servants, in the affected British districts have also decreased to 48,573. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera at some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains, although high, are falling in the East Khandesh district; they are generally steady elsewhere. Cheap-grain shops are still working and takavi is still being distributed in several districts. The supply of water is sufficient. The supply of fodder is adequate and the condition of cattle is satisfactory except in the Bijapur district.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 23rd August, 1919:—

Bombay City 6, West Khandesh District 5, Thana District 7, Satara District 38, Ratnagiri District 7, Dharwar District—Hubli town 4, other places 58, Karachi District—Karachi City 8, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 24, Kathiawar Agency 60, Surat Agency 1, Total 211.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the 4th September, 1919, was 29.938 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.773	Inches.
Temperature of Air	80.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6	"
Dew Point	75.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.836	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4	"
Minimum do.	76.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW W.WSW	
Movement of Wind	221	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.28	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.00	"
Do. do year	59.58	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 4th	0.14	"

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

INTERESTING EJECTMENT SUIT.

PROFITEERING OR DEVELOPING?

R. S. Powalla and others.
vs.
Ramchandra B. Gaikwad.

(Before His Honour Mr. S. F. Billimoria).

The first two plaintiffs in this suit are the owners of certain premises situated near Grant Road Tram Terminus and commonly known as Moos Buildings. The premises consist of a piece of ground about 3,400 square yards on part whereof there is a structure in the front consisting of 22 shops and three upper floor rooms. Behind this there is a row of about 25 huts used for residential purposes with an open space of 15 feet between the front building and the back chawl. The premises now occupied as shops were formerly used as residencies and the so-called huts were appurtenant to them as kitchens.

By an agreement, dated 14th March 1919, the first two plaintiffs agreed to lease the whole of the said premises to the third plaintiff Mr. Gulamhussein Essaji Tajbhoy, for a period of 999 years for building purposes. The monthly rent agreed to be paid was 5½ per cent. on the capitalised value of the land which at Rs. 200 per yard came to Rs. 680,000. The intending lessee had further deposited with the owners a sum of a lakh of rupees as security for the due performance of the terms of the agreement to lease. The buildings to be erected on the plot were to be of not less than a value of four and a half lakhs.

All the three plaintiffs, the two owners and the lessee, used to eject some of the tenants from the promises on the ground that the same were required for building purposes.

Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Hirjibhoy K. Dalal with Mr. Bhide appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Davar, in opening his case, stated that his clients' object was not to inconvenience the tenants as they intended to build five blocks of four floors each with two flats on each of the upper floors and six shops on the ground floor with residences at the back. The blocks would be erected one after another and consequently they required at present only five tenants to move out so as to have sufficient space for building one block which would be ready in sixth months.

His Honour: Meanwhile what is to become of these tenants?

Mr. Davar: That is not what the court has to look to. The object of the Rent Act is to encourage building of new premises and we shall be making room for some fifty tenants and thirty shop-keepers.

His Honour: I can't say that your object is a philanthropic one. You are doing it for your own benefit. It means turning out 27 tenants from the shops and about as many from the huts.

Mr. Davar: That is why we want to build one block after another.

A CASE OF HOBSON'S CHOICE.

His Honour: But will you reinstate the old tenants as each block is completed?

Mr. Davar: We shall give them the first refusal.

His Honour: But that will be a case of Hobson's choice. The premises being new there will be no limit to the rent you will be able to demand. The unutilised land is lying there for years. Why can you not wait to develop it, for say, another two years?

Mr. Davar: If the development is stopped now and the work not commenced forthwith we shall be governed by the new bye-laws and we will have to leave large open spaces.

His Honour: At present your gross rental is about Rs. 1,300 per month. Under the lease your net income will be somewhere near forty thousand a year.

Mr. Davar: That is what is known as unearned increment.

His Honour: The present day world is not so much enamoured of unearned increments. Work and earn, that is the ruling idea.

Mr. Bhide, on behalf of the defendant, urged that if the plaintiffs' contentions were allowed to prevail every rich landlord would avail himself of the plea by raising additional floors. This was one form of profiteering and the demolition was desired not because it was necessary or inevitable, but because the lessors wanted to quadruple their income. The effect of an adverse order would be to ruin all the shop-keepers who had settled in the locality for years past as it was impossible to secure other premises in the same locality.

His Honour desired to inspect the premises personally and adjourned the hearing for that purpose.

After inspection, the hearing was resumed yesterday when, in answer to the Court, the first plaintiff noted that in 1885, his late father had purchased a big plot admeasuring 18,677 square yards, of which the present formed a part only, for Rs. 80,000. In 1906, he and his brother, the second plaintiff, who was joint owner with him, had worked a building scheme for the development of the plot. The property was divided into 26 plots, all of which had been either leased or sold outright on very much the same terms as those contained in the present lease. The plot in question had then been specially excluded from the development plan as being most valuable and capable of more advantageous development than the rest. Asked what the current rate in the locality was, plaintiff stated that another large plot at some distance was being negotiated for at the same rate, i.e., Rs. 200 per yard. But he was not at liberty to disclose its identity.

"HUTS OR HORRORS."

His Honour: All I have to look to, is whether the premises are "bona fide and reasonably" required by the landlord for the erection of buildings. By "bona fide" I understand that there must be a genuine desire to erect buildings and not a mere cloak for disguising ulterior motives of profiteering. Since 1906, the estate is being developed. The hovels at the back can only be described as to many "horrors."

Mr. Dalal: These are not the only horrors in Bombay. There are worse still in the slums and yet people occupy them.

His Honour: I would much rather they lived in the open than in these death-traps. These huts court for nothing with me and must be demolished. The main building is only half developed. The only thing that can be urged against the plaintiffs is the huge profit they want to make. But here again another consideration arises. If a landlord gets 5½ per cent. on the present valuation, how can he be said to be "profiteering." The word seems to be of modern origin and is not to be found in the dictionary, and is not used anywhere in the Rent Act. But I take it that "profiteering" is only when the demand is grossly disproportionate to the present value.

Mr. Dalal: If this argument were to prevail the landlord of every small premises will come before your Honour and ask that he be allowed to build a bigger house or raise more floors as it would pay him better.

His Honour: There is a difference between this case and that. Here the land is mostly undeveloped.

Mr. Dalal: But look at the hardship on the shopkeepers who have established themselves in the locality for years past.

His Honour: Large issues cannot be discussed from the point of view of individual hardship. You don't impeach the "bona fides" of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Dalal: So far as the fact of the lease is concerned. But so far as the plaintiffs' income is concerned, there can be no doubt the motive to profiteer.

His Honour: There can be no profiteering where a man gets only adequate return on his present value.

REASONABLE REQUISITION.

Mr. Davar submitted that his client's requisition was reasonable in as much as they required the tenants to go out only five at a time. As to their "bona fides", there could be no question as the development scheme was taken in hand as far back as 1906. The same principle had been made applicable to all previous leases. That was also the principle adopted by the Improvement Trust in developing their estates.

His Honour intimated that he would deliver his judgment later on after reducing it to writing, but it would be made contingent on the opinion of the High Court to whom he desired to refer some questions of law about which he entertained reasonable doubt.

A JAIL BIRD IN NEW GARB

AS A MAGICIAN!

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Gole of the C. I. D. charged one Karim Bijlu, a Mahomedan having seven previous convictions, with cheating master Bahavdas Jamnadas, a student and his brother in respect of four gold buttons and a gold ring of the total value of Rs. 35.

It appeared that the complainant and his brother, both students, once in January last, went to the Esplanade to learn riding cycles. The accused came up to them on a new cycle and offered to teach them magic. He asked them to take out their buttons and ring and to bring him two pieces of paper. They did so. Accused put the buttons and the ring in one piece of paper and rolled the paper up. He said he would make the articles fly and appear in the other piece of paper into which he put a stone and which the complainant was told to hold in his hand. He then mounted his cycle and disappeared. The complainant finding the accused not returning, lodged a complaint with the police who while making enquiries in connection with another theft committed by the same accused, got clue to this cheating and arrested the accused. The complainant and his brother identified the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was however, convicted on evidence and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF THREAD REELS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Klein charged one Bhava Jiva, a coachman with theft as a servant of some reels of black thread, valued at Rs. 16 from the shop of his master, Mr. Keshavlal Maneklal.

It appeared that, of late, miscellaneous articles were missing from the complainant's shop and in consequence of certain information the complainant, on Thursday, searched the accused when he came to the shop for grain for his horse. Two packets of reels were found in his pocket, and two more packets were found concealed in the grain. He was then handed over to the police who on searching his house found 2 dozen reels of thread, etc., valued at Rs. 11 and identified by the complainant to be his property.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine Rs. 30 on each charge.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr G. K. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged two youths, Ramniklal Maniklal and Laxmandas Dayal, with cheating Messrs. Patel Brothers and Company, in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,119-3-0, and with aiding and abetting each other in commission of the offence.

Messrs. Thacker and Kampani, Pleaders, appeared for the accused and Rao Sahib Raghunath Rao, Prosecuting Officer of the C. I. D., conducted the prosecution.

The facts of the case in brief, are that the accused No. 1, was employed as a voucher clerk in the complainants' firm and No. 2 was a clerk in the office of Messrs. Madhavdas Gokuldas Pasta and Co. In his office, accused No. 1, had to prepare vouchers for payment of Railway freights. On the 25th of July, last, he made out a false voucher and submitted it to the manager for signature. The manager as usual signed the voucher and sent it to the cashier for payment. Accused No. 2 as previously arranged between him and No. 1, was present on that day, at Messrs. Patel Brothers' office, and as soon as the voucher came to the cashier, he received the payment and walked away. Towards the end of July, the accountant of the firm, after examining the books found out that for a single item two vouchers for Rs. 1,119-3-0, each, were made. He reported the fraud to the police, who after enquiry arrested the accused.

The judgment in the case was deferred to the 12th instant.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1737-19—Dastur and Co, Chandanbai widow v Khatizabai widow, Captain and V, Part heard.

264-18—Mulla and M, Maneckji Rustomji Contractor v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little and Co.

1035-18—Sabnis and G, Ganpatrao Bhau and ors v Parvatibai widow and ors, Nanu H and Co, Chitnis M and K.

353-19—Mans H M and Co, Khimchand Uttamchand v Dhunji Bhanji Dwarkadas, Soonderdas and Co.

1583-18—Mans H M and Co, Amir Shanker Dalal v Lewis Mathew D'Almeida, Amarchand and M.

1585-18—Dubash and Co, Kanji Kursondas v Pragji Dharamsey and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

279-19—Purnanand and Club, Motumal Hotchand Ahiya v Syed Md Hoosein.

1448-18—Smetham B and Co, Gayabai widow v Pirojshaw Bomanji Sunnawalla.

1147-14—Patell and Eze, Adamji Goolam Hoosein and ors v Gulam Hoosein Tyabji and Co, Little and Co, Mulla and M.

376-18—Bhai K and G, Jayantilal Gowrishanker Vakil and anr v J A Grant and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1739-18—Dikshit M and Co, Kalidas Bhaidas v Jethabhai Rupji, Khandwalla and Co.

1088-18—Mulla and M, Bhaidas Dayabhai & Co a firm v Himatlal Dayabhai a firm, Amin and D

1694-18—Judah and S, Selim Saul Reuben v Mirza Ahmed Shishel Froosh Zadeh Ispahani, Ed G W and Co.

CHAMBER BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

2252-19—Rustomji and G, Joharmal Dhulaji and Co a firm v Gulam Hoosein Ludhabhoy.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

(IN CHAMBERS) LIST-A (ATTORNEYS.)

SUMMONSES IN COMMERCIAL CAUSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1335-19—Purnanand and Club, Jivanlal Manilal and Co a firm v Kanji Khodidas a firm, Mulla and M, For further directions.

1284-19—Matubhai J and M, Messrs Ramji Bhagwan and Bros a firm v Ayab a firm v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Mulla and M, For further directions.

1134-19—Mehta D and L, Bhikaji Chimanlal a firm v Wishwambharnath Bhaijava a firm, Mulla and M, 7-4-19.

2617-19—Motichand and D, Messrs S Devkaran and Co a firm v Messrs Bhogilal Gulabchand a firm, Khandvalla and Co, 28-8-19.

2638-19—Mehta D and L, I Chhotalal and Co a firm v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Khandvalla and Co, 30-8-19.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES.

982-14—Shroff and D, Kissondas Damodherdas and ors v Dhirajlal Damodherdas and ors, 31-7-19.

723-17—Malvi M R and Co, Samsathbai widow v Kashiprasad Banarashiprasad, 8-8-19.

Re Indenture of Mortgage of properties at Foras Road—Mulji and Tha, Messrs Mulji and Thakurdas (applicants) v Oomer Haji Ahmed Haji Oosman Dawood (Respondents), 14-8-19.

1732-18—Khandvalla and Co, Khatizabai widow v Kazi Gulam Varis Kazi Ali and ors, Rus and G, 28-8-19.

455-17—Surveyor and Co, Caesar Vaz and ors v Hormusji R Umrigar, 1-8-19.

234-17—Surveyor and Co, Ebelya Vaz widow and ors v Rajaram Tookaram, 4-8-19.

2522-19—Mehta D and L, Mahomedalli Esmailjee v Casamji Bhaijibhai, Jehangir M and S, J O 21-8-19.

935-18—Dubash and Co, Joanmal Punamchand v Messrs Hazarimal Kapurchand a firm, Khandvalla and Co, 25-8-19.

2607-19—Dastur and Co, Abdul Ali bin Mahomed v Mahomed bin Ali Sehlavi, J O 18-8-19.

458-18—Pandia and Co, Shah Maganlal Narsidas v Abdul Hoosein Mahomedali Boti and ors, Payne and Co, Jehangir G and B, 28-8-19.

2329-19—Dastur and Co, Purshotam Mathuradas Ramdas and Co v Jethabhai Hirji, Malvi M E and Co. 28-8-19.

1979-19—Mehta D and L, Soonderdas Padamsey a firm v Jesinghbhai Chunilal a firm, Purnanand and Club, 1-9-19.

1883-19—Purnanand and Club, J M Manilal and Co a firm v Kikabhai Popatlal a firm, Mer K and Co, 2-9-19.

1491-14—Bhai K and G, The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, 2-9-19.

2493-19—Dik M and Co, Sarupchand Lakmichand v Harilal Moolchand and ors 16-8-19.

LIST-B (COUNSEL.)

In Re Arbitration Act in Re Suit No 1384-17 and ors—Dharamsi and Co, Jagmohandas Pranjivandas Papdiwalla v Thakersey Devchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co, For further directions.

Re Arbitration Act of 1899—Mirza M and M, P In Balibhoy v The Bombay Cotton Co, Notice.

Re G and Wds Act 111 of 1890—M B Chothia In Re Jusab Kaji Moosa and anr v Ismail Abdul Rehman Petitioner, Notice.

Re G and Wds Act III of 1890—Tyab D & Co In Re Jusab Kaji Moosa and anr v Haji Ismail Haroon, Petitioner, Notice.

688-17—Ard H D and Co, Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansilal and ors, Parties concerned, 13-2-19.

1767-18—Craigie B and C, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai and ors v A P M Wagmar, Motichand and D, 18-8-19.

2391-19—N C Dalal, Nemchand Kamabhai a firm v Champaklal Javerchand and ors, Motichand and D, 18-8-19.

102-19—Rus and G, Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co v Ithu Nathaji Jugalia, Mans H M and Co, 25-8-19.

1712-18—Ard H D and Co, Aspandiar Godarzee Meherban v Khodabux Godrej Meherban and ors, Mulla and M, 1-9-19.

96-18—Little and Co, Tricumdas Rowji v Raichand Motichand and Co, N C Dalal, Payne and Co, 1-9-19.

1012-19—M V Gokhale, Pirozsha S Gazdar v Seth Medeyal Sanjiwappa and anr, Mulla and M, Ragh N and Co, 2-9-19.

404-17—Ard H D and Co, Halimabai v Rahiabai and ors, Mulla and M, Payne and Co, 2-9-19.

O S 2452-19—Purnanand and Club, Ravji Khimji v Ratansy Viram and anr, Ard H D and Co, 14-8-19.

O S 2523-19—Pandia and Co, Maneckbai widow v Vinayekrao Anandrao Ajnkya and ors, Mehta D and L, 21-8-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

(IN COURT) LONG CAUSE.

1350-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matubhai J and M, Part heard.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

461-19—Khandvalla and Co, Tejpal Birdichand a firm v Narotam Hargowan a firm, Motichand and D Ch S d 25-8-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

1804-19—Rustomji and G, Haridas Ramji v Padamsey Nensey a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1919-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Somchand Devkaran a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Khimji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

141-19—Dastur and Co, Messrs Narbheram Pragji a firm v Khimji Arjoon, Pandya and Co.

713-17—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

1209-19—Kharas and Co, Edulji Rustamji v Fatmabai, Jamsedji R and D.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hookamchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare, Manchershaw and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and B.

1537-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Laibhai Wadilal, N C Dalal.

1399-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D.

300-18—Mer K and Co, Dr Hormusji Maneckji Masina and ors v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Brown,

1381-17—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co v Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Malvi M R & Co.

473-18—Khandwalla & Co, Ebrahim Abdulali Haveliwalla v Abdulali Karimbhai Haveliwalla and ors, Motichand & D, Edgelow G W & Co, Captain and V.

674-18—Mehta D and L, Gulam Husein Mulla Jivaji a firm v Thakar Ranchhoddas Peraj, Captain and V.

36-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Vallabhdas Meghji and anr, Madhowji K and Ch.

849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dixit v Karsondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In Person, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1517-18—Ardeshir H D & Co, Dharamsi Meghji v Bhimji Meghji M B Chothia.

1538-18—Rustomji and G, Habibabai widow v Sakinabai, widow, Pandia and Co.

1555-18—Amin and D, Sankalchand Gulabchand a firm v Ranchhodlal Vaziral & Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1559-18—Judah and S, Rambhai Vithoba Awte v Ganpatrao Vithoba Awte, Mehta D and L.

1563-18—Judah and S, Rambhai Vithoba Awte v Govind Tukaram Awte and ors, Mehta D and L.

1233-19—Bhai K & G, Luchminarayan Bhavaniram v Jugjiwandas Chhaganlal a firm, Jam R and D.

902-18—Captain and V, Khimji Lavji and Co a firm v Mowji Premji a firm, Madh K and Ch, For postponement.

823-18—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Mowji Premji and anr, Madh K and Ch, For postponement.

1582-18—Madh K and Ch, Mavji Premji and anr v Monji Walji and ors, Captain and V, For postponement.

882-18—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Mowji Premji a firm and ors, Madh K and Ch, Captain and V, For postponement.

297-18—Merwanji K and Co, Babu Kalicharandas v Aga Kumbaralli bin Aga Hoosein Tari, Hiralal Th and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2421-19—Amarchand and M, Manibai widow and ors v Jivraj Shamji and ors, Bhai K and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1451-17—Khandwalla and Co, Sakharam Rakhmaji Waikar v Ganoo Umaji Waikar and ors, Mehta D and L, Part heard.

1168-18—Daphtary F and D, Joharsing Dolatram a firm v. Ratilal Lakmidas a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

82-18—Dastur & Co., Damji Dharsey and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F & D, Motichand and D.

962-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji v Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1505-18—Vachha and Co, Vishwambharlal Kishanlal and Co v Vishvambarnath Bhargao a firm, Mulla and M.

1629-18—Mulla and M, Huseinbai widow v Messrs Bhawanidas and Co a firm, Kanga and S.

1635-18—Captain and V, Nathoo Dewram v G. Mollinui.

1145-17—Captain and V, Salemahomed Peermahomed and Co a firm v The Bimod Mills Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

1845-19—Mehta D and L, D Chhotala and Co a firm v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

515-18—Tyabji D and Co, Hirachand Nemchand anr ors v Chhabildas Ganpatram and ors, Jamshedji R and D.

1164-18—Daphtary F and D, Chimanlal Virchand a firm v Ramprasad Mulchand, Purnanand and Club.

1451-17—Khandwalla and Co, Sakharam Rakhmaji Waikar v Ganoo Umaji Waikar and ors, Mehta D and L, In person, Part heard.

623-18—Dubash and Co, Bishandas Sobharam Segal v Messrs Gulzi Ranglal a firm Edg G W and Co.

1171-18—Amin and Desai, Tricumbhai Nagjibhai Patel v Desai Vallabhdas Harilal and ors, Moti and Devi.

114-18—Dixit M and Co, Vasanji Jivraj v Hirabai widow and ors.

836-18—Amin and Desai—The Assur Virji Mills Ltd v A E J Abraham and anr.

963-18—Jehangir M and S, Murlidhar Lachmiaraven v Syed Bahadur alias Baba Miya Valad Syed Mustaffa, Hiralal Th and Co.

1580-18—Madh K and Ch, Dayal Jetha a firm v Motiram Devji and Co a firm, Captain and V.

1631-18—Capt and V, Kaikhsroo Ardesher Patch v Kanji Rowji, Sham M and H.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey will give evidence on behalf of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association before the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY Sept. 4.

Mr. Nasarwanji Bezanji Damri to be Administrator, Jasdan State.

Mr. Ramprasad Maganlal Mehta to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Mr. Syed Abdulamia Mahomedmia Kadri to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent vice Mr. N. B. Damri.

Mr. Harilal Jeykisandas Kothari to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the Northern Division and to hold the temporary appointment vacated by Mr. S. A. M. Kadri, pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Superintendent of Police has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for six months, on medical certificate.

Mr. R. G. Karkhanis, Joint Subordinate Judge at Rahimatpur, to do duty as an Additional Joint Subordinate Judge at Wai, with effect from 1st September, 1919.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Poona, to exercise in the Poona District all the powers of a Superintendent of Police under the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, IV of 1890.

Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Hanumant Page to act as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. E. Priestley on leave or pending further orders.

Khan Saheb Abdul Rashid Khan, on termination of his special duty, to the Deputy Superintendency of Police, Satara, vice Mr. Nasarwanji Kavasji Patel, reverting.

Mr. E. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days with effect from the 12th September, 1919.

Mr. G. Taylor, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 17th July, 1919.

Bombay Cattle, 1st September, 1919.

No. 8949.—Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, is granted, with effect from 7th April, 1920, such privilege leave as will be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence to seven months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice the Hon. Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., on deputation, pending further orders:—

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., to act as Commissioner, Central Division.

Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sholapur.

Mr. Bhikaji Vithal Deshpande to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months and eleven days.

Mr. S. N. Ziman, I.C.S., Deputy Director of Industries, Bombay, is appointed Deputy Controller of Munitions, Bombay Circle, in addition to his existing duties.

Captain A. S. Balfour, O.B.E., R.I.M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain C. S. Hickman, R.I.M.

Mr. Hormasji Phirozeshah Modi, LL.B., to act as Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, vice Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, proceeded on leave pending further orders.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for a further term of three years from the date of the expiry of his present term of office.

Mr. J. Mercer, Assistant to the Consulting Architect to Government, is appointed to act as Consulting Architect to Government, pending further orders.

On completion of his famine duty in the Kaira and Panch Mahals District Mr. S. R. Perfect, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Pravara Canals where he will remain attached pending further orders.

Mr. Hemraj Gokaldas Jaising, B.E., M. R. San I., temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Central Division to Sind.

MOUNT MARY'S CONVENT BANDRA.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

It may not be generally known that Mount Mary's Convent, Bandra, clothes, feeds educates and houses well nigh 70 orphans in these hard times. Owing both to want of funds and want of accommodation the Institution can ill afford to extend its charitable hand to fresh applicants for admission, however deserving the cases may be. As a consequence of this, a bungalow opposite the school has had to be secured at a rent which fully absorbs the little income of the Convent.

In order therefore to supplement its slender resources, the Mother Superior intends to open a *Lucky Bag* on the 21st September 1919, (Octave of the Mount Mary's Feast), in aid of the Orphanage, and ventures to make this appeal in the earnest hope that the charitably disposed will kindly present any gift or gifts, or contribute at least the "Widow's Mite" towards so deserving a cause.

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government have removed the restriction on the private codes used in the foreign telegrams on and after 1st September.

(Continued from Column 6.)

locks, 4 cases nickelledware, 17 cases rubber nipple, 5 cases borneal, 10 cases congo red, 442 cases non-poisonous matches, 153 cases sulphur matches, 11 cases brassware, 9 cases lampware, 5 bales matting- mat, 9 cases nickelled box, 5 cases glass flash, 10 cases paperware, 10 cases cotton hosiery, 4 cases tins mirror boxes, 4 cases tin boxes, 200 bales cotton drill, 4 cases metal box, 20 cases soaps, 2 cases rubber erazers, 10 cases fountain pen, 4 cases paper, 57 cases spun silk yarn, 14 cases spun silk, 10 cases pencils, 4 cases whistles, 3 cases screws, 12 cases brass sheathing, 910 bales cotton sheeting, 20 cases aluminium circles, 190 bales cotton shirting, 149 cases white mercerized yarn, 8 cases grey yarn, 374 baleg grey cotton sheeting, 24 cases cotton hosiery goods, 3 bales canvas, 2 bales shirting, 100 bales sheeting, 12 cases provisions, 4 cases goggles, 41 cases anty whistles, 5 cases eyelets, 11 cases glass inkstand, 20 cases rice plates, 2 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 10 cases glass perfume bottles, 25 cases empty glass bottles, 12 cases cigarette cases, 16 cases lead whistles, 4 cases cold undershirts, 15 cases pen, 15 cases grey cotton shirting, 8 cases enamelled cups and saucers.

S. S. Shehazada from Rangoon.—Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—1,797 pieces teak planks, 1,201 pieces teak scantlings, 784 pieces teak posts, 26,433 pieces 6,993 bundles teak scantlings, 3,159 bundles teak battens.

S. S. Maur from Bangkok.—Agents Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.:—1,319 pieces teak squares, 62,697 pieces 455 bundles teak scantling, 3,035 pieces sleeper, 680 pieces teak planks, 2,480 pieces teak boards, 7 bundles raw silk.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 4.
S. S. Bankura, Beale, Busreh, August 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4.
S. S. Canara, Davidson, Karachi.
S. S. Ixion, Master, Penang and Singapore.
S. S. Upada, Butler, Rangoon.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. War Charger, Walker, Port Said (for order).

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Aviles for Genoa.
Steamer Vancouver Maru for Marseilles.

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain E. W. Beale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 38 passengers, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo.

S. S. War Charger:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer War Charger, 4,145 tons, Captain A. Walker, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Port Said (for order), with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Clan Macbride left Suez on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 4th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Offside				
A Pandua	African Ports		11-9-19	..M M & Co
B Zamora	Port said		8-9-19	..Rally Bros.
G & R				
Hosei Maru	Kobe		9-9-19	..N Y Kaisha
D & E				
Olympia	Marseilles	N F		..Graham & Co
F Indus				
Maru	Osaka		14-9-19	..O S Kaisha
G Dwarka		N F		..M M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden	N F		..M & Co
K Ismaila		N F		..M M & Co
Dumra	P Gulf	N F		..M M & Co
L Purnea		N F		..M M & Co
N Homer City	Hull		14-9-19	..Graham & Co
P Tenshin				
Maru	Kobe		10-9-19	..N Y K
Q Vergemere		N F		..Omar Fdg. & Engrg. Works Co
80 ton crane				
Utopia		N F	N F	..H S Shanbhogy & Co

MUKHWHATPER DRY DOCK

Curlew	3 days		4-9-19	C E B P T
Mudlik				
Snipe				

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur		N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati		N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ispero		N F	N F	..K N & Co
Patranji		N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saramati		Marmagoa	6-9-19	..S S & Co
Saraswati		N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Billview		Antwerp	8-9-19	..T M & Co
2 Newark				
4 Sahara				
4 Tenyo		Japan	6-9-19	..O S Kaisha
5 Albatross		N F	N F	..M & Co
6 Glenskoy		Antwerp	N F	W & A G & Co
7 Upada		Rangoon	4-9-19	..M M & Co
8 Kifuku				
Maru		Kobe	6-9-19	..N Y K
9 Abydos			N F	..M M & Co
10 & 11 Obra		Rangoon	6-9-19	..M M & Co
12 Taroba		L A Ports	25-9-19	..M M & Co
16 Kamra		N F	C F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Stephen		N F	N F	..D R I M
2 Vita		Busra	9-9-19	..M M & Co
4 Elephanta		Busra	8-9-19	..M M & Co
5 Brandenburg		U K	7-9-19	..Graham & Co
7 Borah		London	6-9-19	..M M & Co
8 City of Cairo		Liverpool	8-9-19	..K N & Co
9 Syria			N F	..M M & Co
10 Irawadi		Marmagoa	N F	..B S N Co
11 Mekkara		Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
12 City of York		Hull	10-9-19	..J Finlay & Co
14 Wadey			N F	..Graham & Co
Cradle				
15 Prana				
Perdi and		N F	N F	..D R I M
Jetty Barpeta		Busra	7-9-19	..M M & Co
Onside				
War Cubrae		Busra	N F	..D R I M

H EBOCK WALL.

Omaro		N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 4.

S. S. City of Cairo for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 70 bales cotton fly, 50 bales cotton waste, W. A. Save; 1,000 cwts. myrabolam, Odhavjee Govindjee and Co.; 46 bales wool, Bombay Company; 999 cwts. myrabolam, Kalandas Bros.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—380 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, Odhavjee Govindjee and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles:—1 cask goat skins, Inamdar Abdul Raheman and Co.; 314 cwts. gum arabic, Jamnadas Nurbheram and Co.; 7,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 1,300 cwts. mowra seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 316 cwts. coffee, Tokersee Kanji and Co.; 120 cwts. coffee, Mansi Jevant.

S. S. Vancouver Maru for a port in France:—1,000 cwts. gingelly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles in transit to Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S. S. City of York for Hull:—10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 26,000 cwts. cotton seed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Homer City, for Hull:—250 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S. S. Bellview for Antwerp:—150 bales cotton fly, C. Chandulal and Co.; 5,186 cwts. myrabolam, Purshotam Mathuradas; 23 cwts. cloves, M. Allabox and Co.

S. S. Glensloy for Antwerp:—100 cwts fish guam, Walker and Co.

S. S. Zamora for Port Said (for orders):—12,500 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli

SEWRI-KOLIWADA SCHEME.

APPROVED BY BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when the Sewri-Koliwada Improvement Scheme, submitted by the Improvement Trust, was approved by the Corporation after some discussion.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the Sewri-Koliwada Improvement Scheme, suggested by the Improvement Trust, was approved of by the Corporation. Dr. Dadachanji said a small improvement scheme was necessary, and there could be not the least doubt that the localities required to be drastically dealt with, as the houses were old and insanitary.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded. He said it was more or less on their representation that the scheme was taken in hand by the Trust and they should support it.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said the Kolis who were living in that locality, were living since a long time past, even before the English came there, and they had some right to stay there. They were fishermen and paid a nominal rent and lived by fishing in the sea. The place was not so insanitary as was tried to be made out by some. He asked whether the Trust would be able to meet the demand or housing them, and said he was rather doubtful of the housing scheme proposed by the Trust. They were violating a right, which the men had enjoyed from times immemorial, not only had they to house a few people, but they should house the whole population that would be dishoused and it would be an outrage to throw them on the streets. And it would be the duty of the Trust to house every man displaced. He therefore wanted a rider to be added that "the Corporation desired that an ample provision should be made in the scheme to re-house the displaced population as far as possible."

Dr. Dadachanji accepted the rider.

Dr. Batliwalla said they should see that the men who were staying there, should not be displaced, in their anxiety to make room for trade in that locality.

UNFAIR TREATMENT TO KOLIS.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the Kolis were the original masters of this Island and they were getting a very unfair treatment from the Trust and the Corporation. These men had been removed from Worli, from Mahim and many other places and now they were being removed from Sewree. They (Corporation) said that three-fourths of the displaced population was being re-housed by the Trust, but what of the remaining one-fourth? The Trust were not improving the locality for the sake of mere improvement, but they wanted to profiteer and give over the land to trade. Was that the right thing for them to do? They should fight for the right that all the people who would be displaced should be re-housed by the Trust.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said it was not right that the poor Kolis who were staying in that locality since Noah's time, or at least some five hundred years ago (laughter), should be shoved out, for the benefit of commerce. They should insist that every man who will be dishoused should be provided with housing accommodation.

The Commissioner here explained that the scheme provided not only for the housing of all the people living there, but provision was also being made for their boats and nets.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the Trust had made no profit out of their schemes except in the Colaba Reclamation Scheme. (Cries of "question.")

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram said rather than go to the Improvement Trust they should apply the Town-planning Act to the locality, and the Corporation should draw a line which plots should go to the Trust and which should come under the Town-planning Act, for in the latter case profiteering would be stopped, and they would be able to fix a standardised value for the land.

Dr. Dadachanji in replying said the men who will be displaced would get a valuable price for their holdings and they could go to other places like Trombay, outside Bombay. But the men were being provided with housing accommodation. He could understand the protest made by Dr. M. C. Javle about the men being removed from their habitations, because Dr. Javle's family were the priests of the Kolis and naturally they would not like to walk a long way. But then the Kolis could and would carry their priests on their shoulders to spare them any trouble. (Laughter.)

The proposition was passed.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF LOAN WORKS BUDGET.

Mr. Dabholker then introduced the Revised Estimates of loan works budget. He said the submission of the revised loan works budget during the middle of the year was an innovation which he hoped the Corporation would heartily welcome and for which, he was sure, they would all desire to convey their thanks to the Commissioner. Ever since Mr. Monie had taken charge of his office as Municipal Commissioner, he had paid very close personal attention to the question of the Municipal finances and he had introduced various changes in the form of the budget with a view to elucidating the numerous items of income and expenditure, thus facilitating the work of Councillors. The submission of the revised estimates of loan works was another such wholesome departure. It was certainly an advantage to have the revised estimates at the time of the year instead of in January as before. It enabled them to review the situation before the beginning of the working season in respect of such works.

Coming to the estimates the speaker said he might be permitted to point out briefly in what respects the original estimates differed from the revised figures. At the time of framing the budget it was anticipated that the funds available for loan works would aggregate Rs. 62,12,000. In the revised estimates they would see the amount augmented to Rs. 66,61,223. This was due to the fact that they had since sanctioned the raising of a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs instead of Rs. 25 lakhs for General and Water Works and also due to the fact that the estimated balances at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 16,04,267 instead of Rs. 7,12,000 as originally estimated. An advance of Rs. 9,19,000 had also been provided for Roads Schemes, etc., to be financed from Surplus Cash Balance pending adjustment. Against this enhanced provision, the revised estimates provided for an expenditure of Rs. 63,12,200, showing an advance of Rs. 33,87,100 over the original estimates. From the printed copy of the estimates they would observe what items of work would be taken in hand. With the exception of two small items, all the items provided for in the original estimates had been included in the revised estimates. They would notice that several important works concerning the drainage and water-supply of the city, which had been recently sanctioned by the Corporation, had been incorporated in the revised budget, also that a beginning would be made during the current year with the construction of King Edward Memorial Hospital in respect of which a provision of one lakh had been made.

Mr. Rajaram moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it was possible or desirable that the Loan Works Budget on the income side be increased by ten lakhs of rupees, to be raised by a loan, and he be requested to bring proposals to spend the extra amount.

MR. RAJARAM'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

This was rejected by the Corporation and the original motion was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned.

GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA.

TRIBUTE OF BOMBAY WOMEN.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal celebrated the anniversary of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's birthday at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Bombay, yesterday. On the motion of Mrs. Ichchagavri Bhulabhai Desai, seconded by Kalavanti Behen, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale was elected to the chair.

Mrs. Tapibai Shivdhar Motiwala addressing the meeting, said lives of great men served as an inspiration to the rising generations of their countrymen and it was therefore meet that they should assemble there to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai, one of the greatest men that India had ever produced. It was indeed an exemplary life that Mr. Dadabhai had led. He served the whole of India for over sixty years without distinction of caste or creed, and it was therefore not to be wondered at that he had been affectionately called the Grand Old Man of India. He was the first, public man of India who used that famous word "Swarajya". He was also a great advocate of female education. His lofty patriotism, his simplicity of character and his guileless and noble life furnished an inspiring example which every Indian, man and woman, ought to emulate. He was also a champion of women's rights. She (the speaker) did not understand why educated women should be denied the right of voting. She appealed to her Indian sisters to evince a keen interest in the cause of the enfranchisement of Indian women and to contribute liberally to the fund started in that connection.

A RESOLVE OF YOUTH.

Miss Bhikhaiji Engineer dwelt upon the prominent features of Mr. Dadabhai's life. When he was only 15, the "Awakening of the Soul" made a deep and abiding impression on his mind and on reading that book he vowed to himself never to use a bad or unkind word and all through life he had adhered to that resolve. Other books which made an abiding impression on his mind were Firdousi's Shah Nameh, the great Persian epic dealing with the deeds of the heroes of ancient Persia, "The Duties of a Zoroastrian" Watt's "Improvement of the Mind" and the life-story of Howard, the philanthropist. Mr. Dadabhai during his life-time was once asked by a friend of his whether he would like to live his life over again, and he unhesitatingly replied that he would in spite of all the trials and disappointments of his long life. There were few men in this world who would have given an answer like that. One of the most beautiful traits in the life of the late Mr. Dadabhai was his devotion to the memory of his mother. It was she who moulded his character and he was never tired of paying a tribute to her memory.

Mrs. Jashkorebehen Gulabchand recounted the services rendered by the late Mr. Dadabhai to his country.

Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai said Mr. Dadabhai was the pioneer of female education in Western India. He believed that a nation's salvation depended on the emancipation of its women, and he strove strenuously in the cause of the education of his Indian sisters and their emancipation. The women of India owed him a deep debt of gratitude for all he had done for them in that direction and they were performing no more than their duty in celebrating his birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Gokhale said the late Mr. Dadabhai was the greatest son of modern India. He loved India intensely. The best way in which they could show their regard for his memory was to try to follow in his footsteps. He had served his Motherland to the best of his abilities and they could not do better than try to imitate the great example of his life by serving the land of their birth.

Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas said the late Mr. Dadabhai strove not for one community but for the whole of India and they should serve the Motherland without distinction of caste or creed. She proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Gokhale for presiding at the meeting.

Mrs. Manglabai Motilal seconded the proposition, which was carried.

PARSIS AND VACCINATION

AN APPEAL.

(BY MISS L. LOAT, LONDON.)

Students of Indian history have frequently discovered that attempts to impose the laws and customs of Western races upon the inhabitants of India have rightly been resisted by the more far seeing and enlightened Indian leaders. Government itself has generally realised that especially as regards religious beliefs Indians must be allowed freedom to develop on their own lines. But so far as medicine is concerned, there has been a strong tendency, in spite of protests and passive resistance, to Westernise the whole system, and this has resulted in the introduction of the errors as well as the truths of Western medical beliefs. In nothing has this been exemplified so clearly as in the vaccination system which has been established in India for many years.

Introduction of vaccination into Bombay.

Early in June in the year 1802, vaccination was first performed in Bombay when twenty or thirty persons were vaccinated with a virus which had been sent in a specially-sealed packet from Dr. de Carro of Vienna, but only one of them developed the vaccine-disease, a child named Anna Dusthall aged about three years. Five children were vaccinated from Anna's arm on the eighth day, and from then the virus was transmitted to various parts of India. The original source of vaccine was the stock of Dr. Sacco of Milan, who got it from some Lombard cows. It was thought by the English supporters of vaccination that the veneration the Hindoos felt for the cow would pre-dispose them to accept a practice in which the cow was the origin, of the material used. Thus in a letter written on November 29th, 1802, by Dr. Fleming, first member of the Medical Board, to the Governor-General in Council it is suggested that an address be published in the Persian, Hindoo, Bengalese, and Sanscrit language, "giving an account of the discovery, in which the curious, and, to the Hindoo, very interesting circumstance that this wonderful preventive was originally procured from the body of the cow, should be emphatically marked."

But the very reverence of the Brahmins for the cow made them oppose vaccination, for they contended that cowpox was impure.

Thus in a book describing the history of the advent of the Parsis in India in chronological order the following occurs:

"1804 A.D. Government having ordered vaccination to be introduced, Dastur Barjorji Kharshedji Darab Palan, of Surat, having given it as his opinion that their intermixture of the vaccine of the cow could not be permitted with human blood (as contrary to the Zoroastrian religion) the Surat people opposed it."

Opposition was forthcoming from other districts and a crafty method was adopted for overcoming it. It was pretended that vaccination was no new thing in India, and papers were circulated which purported to be copies of old Sanskrit writings describing vaccination. Baron. Jenner's biographer, was somewhat indignant to find that these "pious frauds" had in some quarters resulted in the belief that vaccination had actually been practised in India long before Jenner introduced it to England, and he took pains to show that these alleged ancient Sanskrit manuscripts had been concocted by people who desired to overcome the Indian prejudice against vaccination.

We may assume that these fraudulent methods of prohibiting educated opinion in India were not unsuccessful, for vaccination was more and more widely practised, until at the present time the proportion of infants and young children vaccinated in India is far greater than the proportion in England.

No religious teaching sanctions vaccination.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield, writing to "The Vaccination Inquirer" for May, 1903, declared:—

"All religions have strictly forbidden the intermingling of the animal and human life forces, and I believe that modern science is arrogantly oblivious of the mystic experience of spiritual teaching when it advocates the inoculation of the human infant with animal-obtained lymph."

The late Mr. B. M. Malabari, the great Parsi social reformer, a self-sacrificing and honourable man, wrote of vaccination as follows:—

"Our own views upon the subject are well known. We do not hold that vaccination is an unmitigated evil, nor have we been able to see, in spite of the advocacy of our venerated friend Dr. Benjamin Carpenter, and others, that it is an unmixed good. That a vast amount of disease, often incurable, is transmitted in the process of vaccination cannot be denied. We have more than once cited cases in support of this assertion from actual experience. And yet we have had compulsory vaccination in India for years. Hindu parents allow matter taken from the sacred cow to be injected into the blood of their children. Is not this a double crime, a crime worse than that of murder? Is not the Hindu "religion" defiled by vaccination There was of course a talk of "revolution" and "bloodshed', of 'mutinies' and "massacres' when vaccination was about to be forced upon the people."

In the Mosaic code of laws and regulations for the life of the Jews every attention is paid to sanitation but there is no hint of anything bordering on inoculation. In Leviticus we read "The life of the flesh is in the Blood". In the New Testament, too, the whole teaching is against this terrible superstition. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit. Neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." "They that are whole need not a physician." "Be not deceived God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Vaccination is a *disease*. So called "pure calf lymph" is a poison, obtained with revolting cruelty by polluting the blood of calves with decayed animal matter. It is then sown in the blood of healthy children What must the harvest be? If you sow disease can health be the result? The late Professor F. W. Newman said: "To forbid perfect health is a tyrannical wickedness." The late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. M.P., one of the most noted Wesleyan Methodists of his day, wrote in the "Methodist Times" of June 30th, 1898, after describing the brutalities practised upon the unhappy calves at the Government Lymph factory—, "It is difficult to understand how any human beings could have brought themselves to believe that it is in harmony with the will of God that little children should be deliberately infected with the filthy diseases of calves tortured in this way."

An appeal to Parsis.

In view of these facts may I be allowed to make a fervent appeal to those of your readers who may be Parsis to give during their most holy religious holidays in September the most serious consideration of the vaccination question, involving as it does the poisoning of the blood of innocent babes. In England nearly two-thirds of the children born are now freed from vaccination by their parents, and the general death-rate of young children is less than it has ever been. And thousands of babies are saved from needless suffering and from the implanation of the seeds of other diseases by the work of the National Anti-Vaccination League, 25, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.

Readers interested in the subject can have free literature on vaccination from the above-mentioned League and also from The Humanitarian League, 309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay, on application with one or two stamps to cover postage.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

P. H. D. thinks that vigilant inspection by high officials of the Tramway Company will be beneficial to passengers and promote rapid and orderly traffic.

Mr. G. P. RAJA writing in defence of Pelmanism quotes the testimonials of great men who approve of the course, and says that the attack of the "Saturday Review" which calls it a hoax cannot be accepted as against the appreciative references of those who have benefited themselves by it.

HUMANITRIAN LEAGUE.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary, the Bombay Humanitarian League, who had gone to Baroda on Saturday last had an interview with Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, the Dewan of the State and drew his attention to the resolutions passed at the Humanitarian Conference held last year. The Dewan expressed sympathy. The Humanitarian League proposes to make a representation to his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

PROTEST FROM MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

At a public meeting held last evening under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Mahajana Sabha, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari presiding, resolutions emphatically protesting against the introduction of the proposed Indemnity Bill in the supreme Legislative Council were passed.

MAULANA SYED FAZLUR RAHMAN.

SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2.

Maulana Syed Fazlur Rahman, editor "Akhwat", surrendered himself to the City Magistrate to-day and has been despatched to Lucknow central jail. There, he will have to undergo ten months' imprisonment.

The Maulana's last message to his countrymen is "Stand upright. Declare the truth thou hast. Be bold to proclaim it everywhere. They only live who dare."

It may be remembered that the Moulana was externed from Bengal and imprisoned in the Bankipore jail in a solitary cell for a month and then interned in a desolate village in Behar about five months in connection with the Calcutta riot of last year.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, POONA.

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, Poona District Centre, Classes of First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene, and Military Sanitation for Boys and Girls will be commenced from Sunday the 7th September, 1919, from 3 to 5 p.m. in the New Poona College, Poona. The Classes will be conducted by duly qualified medical men and women and will consist of lectures, five on First Aid, six on Home Nursing, ten on Home Hygiene and four on Military Sanitation—one on every Sunday. Eight days after the completion of the lectures, students will be examined in their respective subjects and those who will come out successful will be awarded Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Branch, Simla. Prizes will also be awarded to those who will stand first, in each subject. Rupee one will be a nominal fee for each class. Intending candidates are requested by the Secretary to see R. E. Puram, Honorary Organiser and Secretary of the classes, at the first lecture, on Sunday the 7th instant.

COVERNTON SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

In aid of the above League the "Lalit Kaladarsha Natak Mandali" is giving a benefit performance of their popular drama "Manapaman" on Friday, the 19th September, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road. The proceeds are to be utilised for supporting poor and deserving students and for similar objects.

The following will be the rates of admission:—Orchestra (front rows) Rs. 5; Orchestra (back row) Rs. 4; Dress Circle (front row) Rs. 3; Dress Circle (back row) Rs. 2; Ladies' Boxes (front row) Rs. 2 per seat; First Class (front row) Rs. 2-8; First Class (back row) Rs. 1-8; 2nd Class Re. 1; Pit As. 8.

Tickets can be had of the Assistant Librarian Elphinstone College Library, between 11-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. and at the Students Brotherhood, Girgaum between 5 and 7 p.m.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 4.

The following are the handicaps for the Second Day's, First Big Meeting, to be run on Saturday, 6th September:—

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Mechanic, 9-2; Resident, 9-1; My Royal, 8-12; Tit Bits, 8-12; Otherwise, 8-12; Bhookhri, 8-12; Quality, 8-12; Grey Stone, 8-12; Spinner, 8-12; Taj, 8-12; Ferry Boat, 8-11; Summerton, 8-8; Financier, 8-8; Final Shot, 8-8; Aligarh, 8-8; Shanavaz, 8-8; Chrysanthemum, 8-8; Bronze Metal, 8-8; Innocence, 8-8; Sammy, 8-8; Grey Renard, 8-4; Good Morning, 8-4; Walter, 8-4; Bill Bailey, 8-4; Firelock, 8-4; Aladdin, 8-4; Crisis, 8-4; Radmore, 8-4; Tiger, 8-4; Wazir, 8-4; Speedwell, 8-1; Justice, 8-1; Countermark, 8-0; Nasaralla, 8-0; Crescent, 8-0; Marauder, 8-0; Kitchener, 7-12; Ornate, 7-12; America, 7-11; Beadmaker, 7-10; Dublin, 7-8; Silver, 7-8; Mumtaz, 7-8; Muktar, 7-4; Karam, 7-4; Unity, 7-4; Proud Boy, 7-2; Peace Day, 7-0; and White Rose 6-10.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.

Antic, 9-12; Gipsy's Advice, 9-6; Kim III., 9-5; Javelin, 9-3; Veiled Certainty, 9-0; Flotelle, 8-13; Athlete, 8-12; Dorian, 8-11; St. Bawn, 8-3; Senparison, 8-1; Rosemorder, 8-0; Decorum, 7-12; Mintspear, 7-11; Adelaide II., 7-10; Tarquin, 7-10; Japanese Pine, 7-7; Saunterer, 7-5; Fugle Lady, 7-4; Nice Bird, 7-2; Loch D., 6-7; and Kit Grey Leg, 6-7.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Quarryman, 9-12; Mazboot, 9-0; Symrex, 9-0; Cresset, 9-0; Roubaix, 9-0; Verge, 9-0; Cheechako, 9-0; and Waynflate, 9-0.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.

Helford, 9-0; Calder Vale, 9-0; Thunder, 9-0; St. Quin, 9-0; One, 9-0; Mordennia, 9-0; First Flier, 9-0; Magyar, 9-0; Dersingham, 9-0; Roubaix, 9-0; and McNeil, 8-10.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Tit Bits, 9-2; Bhookhri, 9-0; Aladdin, 9-0; Lord Roseberry, 8-12; Battleaxe, 8-11; Fury, 8-11; Najdi, 8-8; Diamond King, 8-8; Tawdry, 8-7; Bluey Lee, 8-7; Mechanic, 8-6; Golshan, 8-6; Argonaut, 8-5; Bayonet, 8-4; Powder Puff, 8-4; Ata Allah, 8-3; Grey Stone, 8-3; Marmora, 8-1; Natal, 7-13; Angler, 7-13; Beadmaker, 7-9; All Joy, 7-6; and Chester, 6-10.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Penny Pie, 10-7; County Cricket, 9-8; Mazboot, 9-7; Cyanite, 9-7; Kinsale, 9-7; Premiere, 9-6; Symrex, 9-5; Anthracite, 9-5; Country Lad, 9-5; Pantomime II., 9-3; Gladiator, 9-2; Dori (late Potch), 9-0; Royal Band, 8-13; Summer Thyme, 8-13; We Two, 8-12; Footman, 8-10; Dunskey, 8-10; Miss Rollestone, 8-8; Plaxtol, 8-8; Royal Charter, 8-5; Cherry and Black, 7-12; Treddle, 7-9; Christmas Holiday, 7-6; Binfield Grove, 7-6; Fine Trout, 7-6; Birthday Clothes, 7-5; Mary, 7-2; Lucky Queen, 7-1; and Zefus, 7-0.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,520.

Collingwood, 9-8; Kayid, 9-8; Durban, 9-4; Dartmoor, 9-4; Red Cross, 9-1; Dictate, 8-13; Earl, 8-9; Anaixa, 8-9; Ferry Boat, 8-8; Cessation, 8-6; Mandil, 8-5; Aimer, 8-5; Fusilier, 8-5; Tankard, 8-5; Nassau, 8-5; Dowlat, 8-5; Caulkey, 8-5; Black Hussar, 8-5; Tasmania, 8-2; Krushan, 8-2; Golshan, 8-1; Winning Post, 8-1; Hakum, 7-13; Countermark, 7-11; Honey, 7-11; Jawad, 7-9; Rainbow, 7-9; Portcullis, 7-9; Ayr Laddie, 7-9; Fattahabad, 7-5; Compliment, 7-1; and Nasriyeh, 7-1.

QUARRYMAN.

STEWARDS SATISFIED WITH HIS RUNNING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 4.

The race stewards have issued the following notice:—

The stewards held an enquiry into the running of Quarryman in the Trial Plate and after hearing the evidence the stewards accepted the explanation given and expressed themselves satisfied with the horse's running in the Trial Plate which he won as almost every one expected he would. But if his running on Saturday last was in question, surely the state of the course, his heavy impost and the difference in the distances is sufficient explanation.

THE PUNJAB COMMITTEE.

COMMENTS OF ALLAHABAD PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, September 4.

Commenting on H. E. the Viceroy's speech in the council the "Pioneer" says: The composition of the Committee of Enquiry into the Punjab disturbances will be generally approved by those who are anxious to love truth ascertained and not a particular verdict brought in. In his reference to medical arrangements on the frontier his Excellency evaded what is after all the real issue, whether or not the medical equipment was what it should have been, not are we much impressed with his Excellency's array of medical statistics which will not convince any one who knows real and painful facts.

UNSATISFACTORY.

The "Leader" does not consider the constitution of the Committee as satisfactory.

The "Independent" says coercion and not conciliation is writ large over his Excellency's speech.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Garrison Artillery dance in aid of St. Dunstan's Home, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunderabbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., only

SATURDAY, Sept. 6.

Bakri Id: Banks closed.

The s. s. Somali with the English mails leaves at noon.

MONDAY, Sept. 8.

Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 9.

Standing Committee meeting at 5-20 p.m. (S.T.).

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

Empire Revue Co., opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

PRESS NOTIFICATION.

The Shanghai Office notifies that both Cables to Nagasaki are interrupted and telegrams for Japan and Formosa are being posted.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Wednesday was 166 as against 107 last year and 86 a year previous to that. There was one attack and one death from small-pox, also one attack of cholera and two attacks of plague on Wednesday.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ.

The fifth annual prize distribution ceremony of the Telugu Bal Dnyanottejak Samaj, Bombay, was celebrated under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devdhar. After the Secretary had read his report prizes and medals were distributed to the successful students of the Essay and Sport competitions, etc. A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the People's Union Mr. R. A. Talecharkar will deliver a lecture on "Cooperation" to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Shri Raghunath Maharaj Temple, Mandvi and Mr. R. V. Vandekar will deliver a lecture on "Social service" at the Indu Prakash Press, Thakurdwar at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (6th instant).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday the 6th September 1919 being "Id-uz-Zuha" or "Bakri-Id" will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All post offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph Branches of combined offices will, however, remain open on that day.

CRUSHED UNDER ROLLER.

The Coroner, Mr. A. E. King, held an inquest touching the death of Abdul Wazir, a Mahomedan aged about 30. The deceased who was employed in the Bombay Union Bleaching and Dyeing Factory at Sewri was employed in removing and washing rollers and putting them back on the catch. When doing that operation on Wednesday last his foot slipped and he fell, the roller falling on his right side. He died within a few minutes of being picked up. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. V. G. Rao, will deliver a lecture on "Modern Parliamentary Eloquence" on Saturday the 6th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. N. W. Pradhan will preside.

The senior class will be conducted by Prof. V. K. Dhurandhar on Sunday the 7th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the same place, when he will expound Herbert Spencer's First Principles (Chapter on the Unknowable).

The Junior Class will be conducted by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, on the same day and at the same time at the Headquarters, Girgaon, when he will expound Poetical Selections.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

4th (Bombay) Group Garrison Artillery.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding Bombay 7th September, 1919.

PART I.

Guards:—The following will parade at Headquarters at 9 p.m. on dates stated against their names, dress uniform (caps):—

Monday, 8-9-19, Gunner R. Grove.
Tuesday, 9-9-19, Gunner D. S. Benjamin.
Wednesday, 10-9-19, Gunner E. W. Gautrey.
Thursday, 11-9-19, Gunner P. L. Ferns.
Friday, 12-9-19, Bombdr. A. Nissim.
Saturday, 13-9-19, Bombdr F. Clegg.
Sunday, 14-9-19, Gunner I. M. Pinto.

Miniature Range:—Will be open every Friday and Tuesday at 6 p.m. for practice. Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

Rifle Association:—Spoon Winners, 22-9-19, 200 yards S. S. I. Cassidy, 300 yards Gnr. A. Petty.

H. ROYAL, Captain.
Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group, Garrison Artillery. (I.D.F.).

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

General Sir Baber Sham Sher Jung accompanied by the staff left Simla for Nepal on the 4th.

* * * *

The block on the N. W. Railway line between Uchhri and Chhat has been cleared and through traffic resumed.

* * *

The Secretary of State for India has intimated that all restrictions on the outward voyage of women and children from the United Kingdom have now been removed.

* * *

General Sir George Kirkpatrick is shortly proceeding Home on leave. His tenure of appointment as the Chief of the staff ceases on the 13th January 1920.

* * * *

Mr. H. H. Casson officiates as Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, vice Mr. J. P. Thompson nominate additional member Imperial Legislative Council.

* * * *

It is understood that the staff of the Traffic Department of B. N. W. Railway, who recently struck work, have returned to duty and that the train service has been resumed. A number of employees in the workshops are still out.

* * *

The Headquarters of the Organising Committee of the Indian Society of Engineers is now temporarily transferred to Ootacamund. All communications should be addressed to Mr. H. W. Brady, Organising Secretary, until further notice.

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ROTH BROTHERS D. C MOTORS.

1, 3, 5, 10, 15-H.P. Just landed in Bombay. Also large number of WAGNER QUALITY MOTORS in stock.

Sole Agent for India:—
BABAN GOKHALAY,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

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Please consult
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AT 25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday 5th September, 1919.

THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

The statistics which have just been published concerning the foreign trade of India during the first four months of the official year, April-July, have an important bearing upon the exchange and currency situation and the contemplated modifications of the existing system connected therewith. An interesting, and to Government, embarrassing phenomena during the time of war was the abnormally large favourable trade balance that India had. India supplied to England and the other Allies valuable materials required for the prosecution of the struggle, and these exports could not be balanced with imports which were restricted owing to the inability of foreign countries to pay us in the form of commodities. The void created by the comparatively small amount of the merchandise imported could not be filled with the precious metals which had become scarce, and the situation was met by Government partly by setting off the payments due to India with the remittances they had to make to England on the score of the war contribution, and by holding a large amount of India's money in England in the shape of British securities. As a result of the phenomenal excess of exports, the demand for remittance to this country was on a large scale and thence followed a demand for currency in this country. Gold not being available, and silver steadily going up in value, the Government of India were hard put to it to supply the requisite currency; the expansion of note circulation and the raising of the sterling exchange did not suffice to relieve the embarrassing situation.

The Currency Committee was appointed to advise the Secretary of State as to the measures that should be adopted to cope with the difficulties created by the rising prices of silver, and the scope of its inquiry deliberately restricted owing, among other things, to the necessity of enabling the Committee to submit its report at an early date. We learn that before the Committee rose for a brief recess last month, it had taken evidence for fifteen days and had examined about fifteen witnesses representing different interests and varied experience. The sittings of the Committee will be resumed in a fortnight and more witnesses will be examined. One does not know when its report will be ready and its advice available to Government, which must, in the meantime, go on facing the difficulties in the best way practicable. We wonder why the public has not been allowed to have a glimpse of the evidence tendered to the Currency Committee. Is the work of recording evidence going on behind closed doors? Or is it thought that the publication of the views expressed by witnesses will not be in the public interest? It is difficult to understand the necessity of the veil which has been thrown over the investigation of the Currency Committee in view of the intense interest that is being taken and the anxiety which is being felt about the exchange problem in this country. The views and the recommendations of commercial and other bodies in India have already been made public and an animated discussion is going on in the press concerning them. But the Indian public has no idea of the attitude taken and the suggestions made by the witnesses who have already appeared before the Committee. The opinions of official witnesses like Sir Lionel Abrahams and of bankers like Messrs. Preston and Chalmers and Sir B. Cokayne, which have been recorded by the Committee, would have proved helpful to students of the question in India. It is unfortunate that people in this country should be left in the dark as to the suggestion made by these witnesses.

The trade statistics of the four months ended last July, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, reveal the fact that the value of imports during this period decreased by about one crore of rupees to 55 crores, while the total exports, including re-exports, increased by 12 crores to a total of 92 crores. The favourable trade balance during the four months, April to July 1919, amounted to about 24 crores as compared with 3½ crores and 2 crores in the corresponding periods of the years 1918 and 1917 respectively. This is certainly an enormous increase which is explained by the keenness of the foreign demand for India's raw materials and manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and the inability of other countries to send out their goods to India. The machinery of production is not yet in full swing in European countries and they are not in a position to turn out and export commodities on anything like the pre-war scale. The wages are high and the prices are high and the cost of production does not allow manufacturers to place their goods on the market at prices at which they can be purchased by people in this country. It is interesting to note that in July, there was a heavy decrease in the imports of yarn and textile fabrics, which was partly set off by the larger receipts of machinery and mill-work, railway material, and iron and steel. The imports of boots and shoes in the same month were less by 44,147 pairs than in the corresponding month of last year and yet their value was higher by Rs. 8,000. The outstanding feature of the situation, therefore, is that Indian goods are comparatively cheap to foreign buyers and are in great request abroad, while foreign countries are not in a position to send out to this country articles, in demand here, at reasonable prices. The extent of India's favourable balance of trade will be governed by the capacity of foreign nations to sell to her and to buy from her. If they will purchase in large quantities and not be able to export to India on a similar scale, the gap in the imports must be filled up with the precious metals and exchange will stand at a high level. The uncertainties of the exchange have had a detrimental effect upon trade. Government's policy of releasing gold has brought down the price of that metal, and is calculated to relieve the situation to some extent; but trade cannot go on smoothly so long as there is no stability about the rate of exchange. The price of silver has declined by 3d. and many people are inclined to think that 5ld. an ounce is a level that will not be reached again. The response to the Government loan has been very encouraging and treasury bills are again being offered for sale. The currency situation is likely to be considerably eased by all these measures and circumstances taken together. But it will be unwise to hallow till we are out of the woods. As we approach the busy season, the question of money supply and of financing export bills will assume greater importance and some sort of exchange stability will have to be established long before that time and easy conditions will have to be provided for the money market. Government may come to some agreement with the banks in this connection as they did during the war, but such makeshifts will no longer suffice. It will be some time before the recommendations of the Currency Committee will be available; and we cannot allow the situation to remain in perpetual doubt and uncertainty all this while. Normal conditions must be restored without any further delay in the matter of the imports of the precious metals and trade must regain its freedom from the restrictions which were justified only by the necessities of the war.

NEEDS OF INDIAN LABOUR

While in almost every country there is no domestic question more clamant for solution than that of Labour, in India the problem does not *seem* so insistent and the country, as the Viceroy said in his speech on Wednesday, though not left altogether untouched, has been spared the labour troubles which have disturbed other countries. This, of course, does not mean that the needs of Labour are in any degree less acute in India than they are in other countries. On the other hand, there is, perhaps, no other country where the conditions of Labour are more scandalously deplorable than they are in India. If no great grievance is made of this, the cause must be traced at once to the apathy of the public and to the neglect by the Government of the responsibility they owe to Labour. And, of course, the fact that the worker is generally illiterate and unorganised has been another determing cause. A striking illustration of the manner in which the cause of Indian Labour has, in consequence, gone by default is afforded by the modification which the delegates of the Government of India at the Peace Conference secured in the International Labour Charter. Lord Chelmsford in his speech emphasised the necessity and wisdom of this modification and to prove the case he had to requisition to his aid familiar catchwords like "the low standard of comfort" of Indian Labour, its "usually poor physique," its "inability to concentrate effort over a shorter working period" and the like. And the case is that it is "impossible to translate propositions which are accepted in Western countries as natural into terms applicable to India or to devise any formula which will convert the Indian factors into Western equivalents" and that, therefore, "we must recognise that any attempt to bring Indian Labour conditions into line with those of Western countries by violent legislative changes will be disastrous, both to employers and to employed." These half-truths ignore the fundamental fact that the minimum *human* needs of Labour are the same everywhere, in India no less than in other countries, and that what the International Labour Charter seeks to secure everywhere is these minimum human needs, in regard to hours and condition of work, wages, education, housing, recreation, and the self-realisation of a civilised human being. With regard to these there can be no compromise.

Already the growth of Western industrialism in this country has brought in its train the concomitant injustices and wrongs to Labour, and the evils will be aggravated by the rapid development of industries about which both Government and the public are rightly solicitous. Industrial development of the country, that is, the exploitation of its immense latent resources, we must have; for thereby alone can the chronic poverty of its people be removed. But the development must be directed on right lines so as to secure the maximum prosperity and happiness to all who produce and not to the few who dominate in the sphere of finance or who speculate in the share market. This can only be secured by bringing Indian Labour conditions into line with those of Western countries, for this simple reason that Western countries have already approached somewhat the satisfaction of the human needs of Labour. And in this country the preliminary work of reform in the direction of housing, hours and condition of work and even wages—has to be done by "violent legislative changes," because the contribution of the State in the endeavour towards the betterment of Labour has been hitherto altogether inadequate. It is, therefore, somewhat satisfactory to find that Lord Chelmsford believes "that there is now a prospect of progress, more rapid, more radical and more substantial than could have been imagined some years ago." That the sympathy of Lord Chelmsford's Government with the cause of Labour is not unreal, in spite of the Viceroy's unsatisfactory views on the needs of Labour, is indicated by the selection of one of the official representatives to the Washington Labour Conference. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterji is one of the most brilliant and capable Indian Civilians and is eminently qualified for the task. As the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in the United Provinces, he familiarised himself with the conditions of both agricultural and urban labour. Further, in connection with the Industrial Survey of the U. P. some years ago, he travelled extensively all over India and acquired first-hand knowledge of the industrial conditions of the country. This knowledge and experience will, we have no doubt, enable him to press the claims of Indian Labour with ability and success.

Notes of the Day.

The Twenty-fourth War!

Champions of Rumania must be annoyed at her predatory eccentricities. The Supreme Council was recently overwhelmed by the courtesy of Rumania as she received a note and gave a reply to it. Rumania is, however, a hardy visitor. She has not seen her way to quit Hungary and return the loot, nor have the Allies taken steps to eject her and get back the spoils. Relief to Hungary, Mr. Hoover pointed out, was useless so long as the Rumanian troops were skirmishing about for every variety of portable goods. Mr. Hoover, seeing the futility of delivering foodstuffs in Hungary for Rumania to carry off, wisely urged on the Supreme Council the need of thrusting out Rumanian troops. Now the position has changed. The Supreme Council plied a battery of diplomatic notes to which Rumania does not care to reply;- perhaps she is too busy putting the property in order. An ultimatum is being sent to Bukharest with a time-limit, the consequence of non-compliance being a breach of diplomatic relations. Rumania may nod back and return to business if the Supreme Council is not prepared to enforce its demands in the interests of starving, prostrate Hungary. We have heard that twenty three wars are going on in Europe. If Rumania is obstinate and the Allies decide on trying something more than diplomatic isolation, we may have the twenty-fourth!

A Study in Apathy.

Lord Chelmsford's reference to the future of Indo-Afghan relations was mostly intended for the Afghans to hear and understand. Speaking of Afghanistan his Excellency observed: "Not only have we no designs on her, but India is in no way dependent upon her." While Afghans will do well to profit by the intimation, it is interesting to note the profound changes that are implied in the dictum. How from the policy of sedulously cultivating the friendship of Amirs and subsidising them, we have at least reached the present position of apparent apathy, will be a most engaging piece of political and historical study. The menace from the North has vanished as a result of the Russian revolution and Afghanistan has ceased to be the scene of suspected intrigues and counter-intrigues. Britain and Russia are no longer watching each other through the gangway, and well might the Viceroy say: "If Afghanistan wishes for our friendship nothing will give us greater pleasure than to respond, but if she prefers to hold aloof we shall not force ourselves on her." After the disavowal of her Eastern ambitions, the shadow of Russia no longer lies across the frontier, and the policy of aggressive friendship and large subsidies has spent itself, at least, for the present.

South African Commission.

There is some doubt in the public mind, which needs being cleared, in connection with the representation of India on the Commission which is going to enquire into the grievances of Indians in South Africa. Mr. Montagu stated the other day that the Commission should be of an Imperial instead of a domestic character and that the Government of India would be directly represented on it by one official and one non-official. On the other hand, the Viceroy has stated that the Union Government is appointing the Commission and that Sir Benjamin Robertson is being deputed to represent Indian interests. Apparently, Sir Benjamin Robertson's appointment is not on the Commission itself, but only as a delegate from the Government of India to watch Indian interests and, if need be, to be examined by the Commission. If this is so, who are the two representatives, one official and the other non-official, who are to be members of the Commission? The Viceroy is silent on this point. Is another Indian official to be appointed on the Commission? These are the doubts which arise from the discrepencies between the Viceroy's announcement and Mr. Montagu's expectations. We hope Lord Chelmsford has been wrongly informed or has been incorrectly reported and that actually a Royal Commission—and not one appointed by the Union Government—is going to be appointed and that two Indian representatives, one official and the other a non-official, are to be appointed as members of the Commission, and not merely as witnesses to be examined by it.

Indians and British Guiana.

It is to be regretted that his Excellency the Viceroy in his speech made no reference to the question of emigration of Indians to British Guiana, though, as a matter of fact, the subject has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time past and a deputation from British Guiana is now in England with a view to secure a resumption of Indian emigration to that colony. We hope the Government of India are under no delusion in regard to the Indian sentiment over this question and will not commit the blunder of taking any step without consulting public opinion fully in the matter. We published the other day a lengthy communication from a well-informed correspondent, pointing out the disabilities imposed on indentured Indian labourers in that colony by the white planters and the indignities they had to put up with, till at last the Government of India stepped in and put an end to indentured emigration. The deputation in England seeks to reopen the question and, to judge from speeches made during a recent debate in the House of Commons on the status of "natives" in the colonies, would appear already to have won over the Colonial Office at least to approve of the scheme of colonisation of British Guiana by Indians. The deputation has, it seems, also interviewed some of the Indian leaders who are in England in connection with the Reforms Bill. Mr. Aspinall, Secretary of the deputation, in a statement published in the "Westminster Gazette" has attempted to make out a case for the resumption of Indian emigration. He says:—

"The indenture system has now absolutely terminated, and, under the present scheme colonists will be granted land, and other inducements will be offered to persuade them to take up permanent residence in the Colony. Of the present population of 311,000, no fewer than 134,670 are of East Indian descent, and it is not unnatural, therefore, that we should look to India as our most hopeful recruiting ground for colonists; indeed, British Guiana is virtually an Indian colony. Indians can and do own shops in the Colony, they are encouraged to embark in trade, and can serve in the Legislature; in fact, Indians enjoy equality of opportunity in the fullest sense with all other residents of the Colony."

All this looks rosy enough—on paper, but looking to the past record of the white population it will not be unreasonable if India demands more definite guarantees than these regarding the status and opportunities offered to Indian colonists.

No Hustling Required.

Not only "equality of opportunity", but equality of rights as free citizens of the Empire must be guaranteed to Indians before they are induced to emigrate. Moreover, are we sure that the East Indian population that has permanently settled in the Colony, is enjoying the rights and privileges of free citizenship, which are dangled before the eyes of their compatriots in India? Unless the status of the whole Indian population—of those already domiciled as well as of prospective immigrants—is properly defined and guarantees given to respect their equality of citizenship with the white population, there can be no question of resumption of emigration from India. The inhuman labour laws, as well as the laws of marriage, should be revised to the satisfaction of the Indian community. The public in India will also require fuller information on the subject of trading and land-owning rights. In a word, the Government of India should ascertain and publish the fullest information regarding the status, political as well as commercial, which Indian emigrants will be entitled to enjoy in Guiana, before they are lured there to "develop" that colony in the interest of white planters. We cannot afford to forget the past and join a new experiment of helotry in the Empire.

Meaningless Grief.

In his remarks on reforms, there was a ray of humour which is very unusual in Lord Chelmsford's utterances. It has amused him to find the Joint Report, which at the outset came under so hot a fire of criticism from some of his Indian friends, is now to them a sacrosanct document. His Excellency must be having a very accommodating selection of Indian friends if they could so rapidly change from criticism to abject adulation of the proposals of which he was joint author. Those who thought the scheme inadequate and halting are, on the whole, confirmed in their belief and even those who began with adoration of the document are growing dissatisfied with the Bill into which it has been reshaped. The scheme of which we hear the phrase "whittled down", used with ominous frequency from admirers themselves, is not exactly the final and unsurpassable achievement of the wit of man, but when it is mutilated surely its adherents must not be blamed for their excitement. Lord Chelmsford says that justice has not been done to the intentions of the Government of India. If they had less perspicacity, they could have puzzled the public with their despatches, but now that they are clear, Lord Chelmsford must not blame critics who infer that the modifications deprive the scheme of its substance, leaving to it only the shape. We do not think that Government are really grieved at the alienation of people who trusted, rather foolishly, that they might, under the leadership of the joint author of the Report, get improvements in the scheme.

All in Good Time.

Yesterday the following resolution issued by the Government of Bombay on the report of the Department of Industries of the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1917-18, was communicated to us along with, we suppose, the rest of the local press:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH AUGUST, 1919.

Resolution.—The Governor in Council recognizes the difficulties under which the new department has laboured with an entirely inadequate scientific and technical staff and records his appreciation of the energy and interest which the late Director showed in this work. Proposals, however, have been separately submitted for the establishment required, and next year's report will be awaited with interest. The valuable assistance rendered by the Director's Advisory Committee, assistance which will become still more valuable, as the Director points out, when expert establishment is available and important problems can be adequately examined, is gratefully acknowledged.

From the report of the Department we find that it covers activities extended over seven months ending 30th April, 1918. But Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, could find time only towards the end of January, 1919, to draft his report, which does not occupy in print more than five and a half sheets of foolscap—or six sheets if we include the list of places visited by Mr. Mead, which is attached to the report. Not to be outdone in promptitude, the Government of Bombay took full seven months to digest this voluminous report and pronounce their views, embodied in the resolution quoted above. After this, the people of this Presidency may rest assured that the encouragement of industries through the reorganisation of the Department is proceeding at breathless speed and everything necessary is being done in the public interest. They will also no doubt "await with interest" in common with Government, the present Director's report of the administration of his Department—when it comes,—as also the Resolution thereon of Government—when that also comes!

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. A. C. CHATTERJI TO REPRESENT INDIA.

We understand, from a reliable resource, that the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterji, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of U. P. has been nominated by the Government of India to represent India at the International Labour Conference to be held at Washington in October.

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND EMPIRE.

FUTURE RELATIONSHIP.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sep. 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sep 4,

OTTAWA.—In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden laying the Peace Treaty on the table said the new status of the British dominions was not won without constant effort and firm insistence at the Peace Conference in which the British Premier and his colleagues gave strong and unwavering support. The constitutional structure of the British Empire was imperfectly understood abroad even by the United States, said Sir R Borden, but this lack of comprehension was not surprising, because the connection between the mother country and the dominions had been for years in a condition of development, and this development was not yet complete. "The future relationship between the nations of the Empire must be determined in accordance with the will of the mother country and each dominion in the constitutional conference at a date not far distant. Each nation must preserve unimpaired its absolute autonomy but must likewise have a voice in those external relations which involve peace and war, so that the Britannic Commonwealth is in itself a community of a League of Nations which may serve as an example to the world-wide League of Nations formed in Paris."

Sir R. Borden concluded: "I commend the treaty to approval of the Canadian Parliament claiming not that it possesses no imperfections, but that it does in truth embody the earnest endeavour of the farmers to ensure future peace."

BRITISH TROOPS IN ARMENIA.

SITUATION EXPECTED AT THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sep. 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sep 4,

Responsible authorities in Armenia continue to emphasise the exceedingly grave situation that must follow upon the withdrawal of British troops. They say there are conclusive indications that as soon as the withdrawal occurs the Armenians will be attacked from the east, South and West by the Tartars, Kurds and Turks who are likely to form a combined force under Turkish Officers, The Kurds and Tartars are already moving towards Trivan, the Armenian capital, in readiness to strike when the Armenians are left defenceless.

REVISED PEACE TREATY.

HANDED OVER TO AUSTRIANS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sep. 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sep 4,

PARIS.—The revised Peace Treaty was handed over to the Austrians with ceremony by Dutasta, the Secretary General of the Peace Conference, in the historic Louis Fourteenth Hall of Henry the Fourth pavilion at St. Germain. Menter left for Vienna where the National Assembly will discuss the Treaty on Saturday and Sunday.

PRINCE OF WALES IN MONTREAL.

A CHEERFUL FESTIVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sep. 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sep 4

MONTREAL.—The Prince of Wales with the Mayor motored to-day through forty miles of decorated streets in the city and environs amid the waving of flags, cheering and bell ringing. He traversed the poorest as well as the richest quarters. It was one long cheerful festival.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS HELENA WITH MAJOR GIBBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1- p.m., Sept. 4.

The marriage was solemnised to-day at Windsor Castle between H. R. H. Princess Helena the daughter of the Marquess of Cambridge formerly Duke of Teck and Major Evely Gibbs (Coldstreams), an ex-aide-camp to Lord Minto in India and a cousin of Lord Aldenham.

DEATH OF SIR DUNCAN BAILLIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1- p.m., Sept. 4.

The death is announced of Sir Duncan Baillie formerly of the Indian Civil Service. The deceased officiated for some time as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

[The late Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I., was born on November 27th, 1856. He entered the I.C.S. in 1879 and was Superintendent of Provincial Census frou 1890-92. In 1892 he was the Dy. Commissioner and settlement officer of Rai Bareilli. In 1895, he was the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. From 1896 to 1907 he held numerous official posts. In 1909 he was a dember of the Punjab Legislative Council and officiated as Lt.-Governor of the U. P. in 1913. He was a student of the Inverness Academy, Glasgow Academy and Edinburgh University.]

HOW I WAS DEPORTED.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

As I have seen some inaccurate statements in some of the papers regarding incidents occurring in connection with my deportation from British India and very many people have written to me asking for information about the matter, I think it may be of public interest and utility if I describe in the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle", briefly what occurred from 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 26th until 4-30 on the afternoon of May 26th, when after a somewhat trying month I set foot on the shores of England.

At Worli.

On the afternoon of April 26th I was seated in the verandah of my bungalow at Worli, facing the sea. Although I was unable to move about and would have been more comfortable lying down, I was sitting up by the doctor's orders, as Major Deshmukh was afraid that continual lying down might cause the wound of my operation to heal prematurely. At about 3 p.m. or shortly after, my servant, Latif, informed me that Dr. D'Avoine, with some officers in khaki and other gentlemen, had come to see me and he mentioned that some C. I. D. officers seemed to be surrounding the bungalow. I knew then what was about to happen, as only the previous night I had received confidential information—(everyone should have his own secret service in these days!) that an order for my deportation had been, or was just about to be signed. I confess, none the less, that I paid little attention to the statement, as I had heard it so often during the preceding few weeks, without anything happening.

However, here it was. I could see my old friend, Inspector Patwardhan, in the distance making a circular tour of the premises. I told Latif to ask who was there to come in.

Thereupon Mr. Griffiths, the Acting Commissioner, followed by one of his deputies, Inspector Smith, C. I. D., and accompanied by Colonels Street and Gordon Tucker and Dr. D'Avoine, entered and the proceedings commenced. Mr. Griffiths served me with orders, the first two related to the censorship of and restrictions on the "Chronicle" Press. I pointed out in regard to the first that it was an order to the Directors and that I was not a Director. A note was made of this objection and Mr. Griffiths,—who has a great sense of humour, but on this occasion did not smile once,—then produced an identical order specially directed to me. Having thus given me these elaborate orders as to what I was to do and not to do in Bombay, with equal solemnity he then served me with the order telling me to remove myself forthwith from British India, after which I should not have been greatly surprised if he had produced another one telling me to stay where I was.

The Medical Examination.

Next I had to be examined by Colonel Tucker and Colonel Street, which was done with great care and attention and followed by a consultation outside. In the meanwhile I was endeavouring to quieten the apprehensions of my servants who were in a state of great consternation, and asserting their determination not to be separated from me and to go wherever I was sent. I had to point out that this was impossible, that I should quietly obey the orders of Government whatever they might be, and that they would assist me best by remaining quiet and helping me to dress and put a few things together. After this they quieted down until the moment of actual departure came.

The Doctors' Decision.

I think when the decision of the Doctors that I was fit to be sent to England was finally communicated to me I had previously ascertained from Mr. Griffiths that the Takada would sail at 12-30 the next day and I assumed, somewhat naturally that since the order merely directed me to remove myself from British India by the s.s. Takada, that I should be allowed to make my preparations decently and quietly and proceed on board the next morning. Mr. Griffiths, however, informed me that he had orders to see me on board the steamer by 4-30 that very day and that I was to consider myself under arrest. When I went into my bedroom to dress I was given into the custody of Inspector Smith, who was ordered to sit in the room while I was putting on my clothes and assisting my servants, so far as was possible, to pack such things as were ready to hand. Orderlies were waiting to take me and my things. My request that a servant should be allowed to accompany me to the ship was refused. My request that I should be allowed to see some or at least, one of my friends was also refused. It was then that I asked Mr. Griffiths, whether, if I wrote a letter to Sir George Lloyd he would have it sent at once to his Excellency and he immediately consented to this being done. The letter I wrote to his Excellency was to ask that I might be allowed a *private* interview with Mr. Azad, as my legal adviser before my departure.

In the Motor Ambulance.

I had to leave my packing to be finished by the orderlies and the servants as Mr. Griffiths said his orders were very strict and peremptory to see me on board immediately. I was carried down the Hill to a motor ambulance that was in waiting. At the gate was one faithful friend, who had just arrived to see me but had not been allowed to come in. I told him as I passed that I was not allowed to speak or be spoken to, but it was good to have seen that one friendly face as I left the little home to which I was so much attached.

Mr. Patwardhan was also at the gate but with dramatic appreciation of the situation he turned his face away and bent his head, as one witnessing the final obsequies of departing greatness.

It was insufferably hot in the ambulance. The blinds and shutters were all closed, as well as the doors at the back and there were five of us inside,—myself, Inspector Smith, (who chatted very pleasantly) and three orderlies. Only two or three small apertures let in the air. Then there were tedious delays. We stopped, for some reason, for sometime outside Brigade Headquarters in Queens Road and on arrival at the jetty it was about three-quarters of an hour, or more—it seemed an age!—before I was taken out of the ambulance and went on board.

On Board.

The delay appeared to have been caused by the non-arrival of Captain Adams R. A. M. C. and the two hospital orderlies in whose care I was to travel and to whom Colonel Street was to hand over charge. Captain Admas arrived after I had gone on board. Colonel Street then gave him his instructions and after assuring me for the fifth or sixth time that a voyage to England would do me a world of good—an opinion evidentl shared by the Government,—he said "Goodbye" and took his departure. As for the good to be derived from the treatment to which I was subjected I shall have a word or two to say presently.

"That Dangerous Man."

The cabin was a single berth one and by a strange irony had been originally reserved for the Advocate-General of Bombay, and on the whole, fairly comfortable and probably as roomy as a second-rate boat like the Takada could be expected to provide. I may as well dispose of the Takada once for all here, by remarking that she is abominably slow, very stuffy in hot weather and very chilly in cold weather; that she broke down twice and had to stay three days at Port Said for repairs to her steering gear; that the kitchen and saloon staff have evidently never heard of, much less seen, a vegetarian before in their lives and that a diet of potatoes and eggs is apt to palk; that the passengers evidently do not have to pass an examination in geniality or manners before coming on board, while the captain has no intention of being on speaking terms with deportees. On the other hand, the voyage had its moments of relief. I cannot be too grateful to the majority of the passengers for leaving me severely alone and there was not a little entertainment to be derived from the friendly intedest in me aroused in the breasts of some nice children through their being told not to speak to "that dangerous man." One little girl in particular, was thus made to regard a visit to my part of the deck as a real adventure, as soon as those in charge of her were safely out of the way!

Some Indian passengers on board were extremely kind and could not do too much for me in many ways, as occasion arose, particularly two Parsi gentlemen from Bombay and two young students from the Punjab.

A gentleman (European from Bombay, lately occupying an official position, was good enough to express his condolences on what he described as the "ruin" of my career, I assured him that there was no need to worry, as I was only at the beginning and not the end of it!

On the whole I would not recommend a voyage in the Takada to anyone who is not a guest of the Government and travelling on a special certificate of priority.

Closely Guarded.

However to resume the narrative. I was well guarded on board until the vessel sailed. There was a European Inspector and two European Sergeants and a considerable force of Indian constables both on board the vessel and on the pier. The precautions were so strict, that, as I learnt afterwards, some Indian passengers who came on board over night to see their cabins were not allowed access to them. I may mention here that I also learned later that there was a considerable force of military, with a squadron of lancers, and numerous pickets on duty at Worli during the afternoon, while the traffic on the road towards Mahim was held up until I was safely out of the way. I was allowed to spend a couple of hours or so on deck after coming on board, but always in company of a sergeant. After that, however, I remained closely guarded in my cabin until the vessel left the pier the next day. The sergeants took turns and I had one sitting in my cabin right through the night, besides a guard of Indian policemen outside the door, and others I believe on the gangways. It was quite gratifying to see our Bombay police doing things with such thoroughness and efficiency. I was amused, as well as touched, by an incident which occurred on deck when I was sitting there in the evening, before the order came to keep me in seclusion in my cabin. A posse of Indian constables was brought up on deck to receive their orders from the Inspector. They lined up and saluted the Inspector, who after a few words turned away to speak to his sergeant. The moment his back was turned the whole lot, Havildar included, turned their eyes on me and saluted me.

Police Kindness.

I must here pay a tribute to the consideration, and even kindness, with which all the police officers concerned carried out their extremely unpleasant duties. Apart from the wrongness and illegality—as I hope I shall be able to show and even cruelty of the whole proceeding, they were all of them carrying out orders and they could not have done what they had to do in a way to win my enthusiastic gratitude. But I am grateful to all of them, from Mr. Griffiths downwards for the consideration they displayed. Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Harker, especially, went out of their way to do what they could to supply the deficiencies of nothing necessary for a voyage to England, for which I was quite unprepared and on Sunday morning brought me a number of things without which I should have had to travel in a state of extreme discomfort, and they could not have been more considerate. The two sergeants who had to perform a duty, that was in itself unpleasant, carried it out with tact and consideration. And I have a particularly lively recollection of an Indian constable who whenever he got a chance of looking through the open door of the cabin endeavoured to cheer me up with encouraging smiles and salaams.

A Night of Great Anxiety.

I spent a night of great anxiety writing some hurried letters to a few friends and waiting expectantly for Mr. Azad to appear. I don't think I sleep a wink. The most appalling noises were going on overhead all night, my wound—owing I suppose to the strain of the events of the afternoon was giving me a good deal of trouble and pain and my nerves were not in a state to be composed for slumber. And always there was the Sergeant sitting opposite my bunk to remind me that I was a prisoner.

The Governor's Message.

The morning was passed in conversation with Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Harker, who arrived with the supplies already mentioned. Eleven o'clock came, more time passed and there was no answer to my letter to the Governor. I had given up all hope of seeing anyone when Mr. Griffiths, who had been called out, came back to say that the Governor had consented to allow me to see Azad for five minutes only, the interview to take place in the presence of Mr. Griffiths, and that a message had been sent to Mr. Azad to come. Mr. Griffiths also communicated to me a personal message from His Excellency, from whom I received also a parcel of books to read on the voyage. I sent back a message of thanks that I had no personal feeling in the matter at all in regard to anyone. And, however much I regret and resent what was done, I don't think I have.

At last the time came when everyone but those going on the voyage had to leave the ship and still no Azad. Mr. Griffiths had expressed his regret and departed and I had settled down under the impression that the ship was actually starting, when the door opened and Mr. Azad came in. He has already described our interview and I need not add anything to what he has said.

* * * *

The Voyag

I have already said the voyage was tedious. I spent the first four or five days in my cabin as the doctor would not allow me to move about and for a week after that I was only able to sit in a chair on deck. For some time there were strong appearances of complications in the region of the operation I had undergone and Captain Adams expressed great anxiety lest an abscess which he said was apparent, should develop and give trouble, as he was very averse to an operation on board the ship,, which offered no conveniences at all for such an event. I think all this trouble was due to the strain I had undergone through the manner in which I was rushed on board the ship. From Port Said onwards I began to feel better and was daily able to take more exercise on deck, but it was not till we were a few days from England that Captain Adams was able to say that the symptoms of further trouble had practically disappeared. At one time he had made up his mind that I should require to be operated on again when I reached England, and he was insistent to the end that I should require a good period of rest after my arrival. I am glad to say, however, that I did not find it necessary to take as long a rest as he recommended and I believe I am now quite well. I feel that I owe all this to Captain Adam's great skill, and attention and the assistance he had from his orderly sergeant and corporal, who nursed me with great care. Colonel Street is entitled to his opinion, but I must say frankly that I think he and Colonel Tucker were wrong in allowing me to be removed. It may be that a voyage taken under normal conditions, would be a good thing for a patient, in such a condition. But it is a different matter when one is wrenched from a sick bed at a moment's notice by an arbitrary order of Government, hurried on board ship under close arrest, with all the accompanying strain and anxiety, and forced to spend a sleepless night under the most distressing circumstances, while in a condition of great nervous and physical weakness, with an unhealed wound after an operation. I think that these Medical Officers of Government took a grave risk.

* * * *

A Port Said Incident.

Such is the account of my deportation. There are only two other incidents to describe. At Suez, in the middle of the night, the Military Control Officer for the Canal came on board and sought me out in my cabin and looking extremely solemn said:—

"Mr. Horniman, I have a very unpleasant duty to perform."

This I thought is the end, I am to be taken out and shot at dawn. The poor man hummed and hawed and hesitated so much that at last I said, "If you have an unpleasant duty to perform would it not be better to perform it and be done with it!"

"Well," was the reply, "I have to request that you will be good enough not to land at this port. I want you to give me your assurance."

"That," I said, "is not unpleasant, who wants to land at Suez in the middle of the night, and we are only here for half-an-hour."

Not to land in Egypt.

I went on to say, however, that before saying whether I would or would not give such an assurance, I wanted to know what would happen if I refused to give it, what would happen if I did land, whether this was an order or a request, under whose authority it was made and did it apply to Suez only or Port Said as well. He would not answer any of these questions except the last—it applied to Suez, Ismaila and Port Said. He had no instructions to tell me anything but that the authorities requested me not to go ashore at any of these places. He had no official knowledge of the reasons but, he added in an awe-struck whisper, that "the Military Authorities, here, are evidently very frightened of you and seem to think dreadful things will happen if you land in Egypt." As he appeared to be in a state of great anxiety, himself, I explained to him that as the Doctor would not let me take even ordinary deck exercise for more than a few minutes daily, the chances of my being able to go ashore anywhere were so remote that I would cheerfully give him the assurance he needed. Grasping me warmly by the hand he said, "I am awfully obliged to you, Mr. Horniman, you have taken a great load off my mind"; after which I began to think *I should* like to go ashore at Port Said merely as an experiment. However, I had given my assurance and had received in reply an assurance that I should not be troubled. It was hardly in accordance with the etiquette of the circumstances, therefore, when on arrival at Port Said, a police guard was placed on board with orders to see that I did not leave the ship. As Egypt was under Martial Law at the time, protest was of course, useless. I was subjected to this unpleasantness during the whole three days I was at Port Said. One of the Egyptian policeman was asked by an Indian passenger why they were watching me. "Oh," he said, "he is a big man from India, who is very dangerous and he may do anything to escape from the ship. You know once Tilak was here in a ship under arrest and because they didn't take proper precautions, he dived through the port-hole and swam ashore." Of course, he was mixing up Tilak with Savarkar and Marseilles with Port Said. Mr. Tilak was highly delighted with this story, when I told it to him the other day.

An Amusing Conversation.

The other incident occurred on arrival at Tilbury. An extremely self-important person arrived and proceeded to subject me to an inquisitional examination, acting as he informed me under the instructions of the War Office and the authority of the Defence of the Realm Act,—and in rank a Major and status Military Control Officer of the Thames. I must give the conversation in detail.

M. C. O.: Mr. Horniman, you have recently been in Cairo?

B. G. H.: No, I have not.

M. C. O.: Oh, come, I think you have.

B. G. H.: You will be good enough to take my answers as final. I will answer your questions, but you will please accept my answers.

M. C. O.: Oh, (a brief pause). But you have been in Port Said?

B. G. H.: I passed through it. It is on the way from India, you know. One has to.

M. C. O.: But you stayed in Port Said?

B. G. H.: Yes, the ship was under repair. But you are not very well-informed. I was not allowed to land

M. C. O.: Oh, (another pause,—then after inspecting an important looking note book and giving a significant look at an admiring circle of secret service men), you have been in Bombay there lately.

B. G. H.: Yes, for about seven years.

M. C. O.: You have friends there?

B. G. H.: Yes, I hope so A few thousands, I believe.

M. C. O.: You know Mr. Gandhi?

B. G. H.: I do. He is my friend and political colleague.

M. C. O.: (With a significant sign). Oh! you know Mr. Umer—Umer—Sobali, Sobani?

B. G. H.: Mr. Umer Sobani, yes.

M. C. O.: And another Umer. Mr Umer Manzil?

B. G. H.: No. I don't know anyone called Umer Manzil.

M. C. O.: Oh. Really,

B. G. H.: No. Really! It's the name of a house and an Umer Sobani lives in it.

M. C. O.: Oh. (Retreats again into the Important Note-book. Sniggers from the admiring circle). Anyone called Fazl?

B. G. H.: Yes—so many people called Fazl that unless you tell me the other name I can't help you.

M. C. O.: Oh yes. Fazl Rada, Fazl Roda.

B. G. H.: Fazl Road is the name of the road in which Umer Manzil, the house in which Mr. Umer Sobani lives is situated.

M. C. O.: Oh. (A very deep "oh" this time, and another dive into the book. More sniggers from the admiring circle). Um—ah! Do you know a Mr. Cuffe?

B. G. H.: No. He's dead, I think. But Cuffe Parade in Bombay was named after him and Fazl Road in which Umer Manzil, the house in which Mr. Umer Sobani lives, is situate, is a turning off Cuffe Parade.

It will hardly be believed that after this I was asked who Mr. Colibar was and had to explain that Colaba was a district in Bombay, in which Cuffe Parade was situated, etc., etc. That finished this amazing examination and the M. C. O. then petulantly ordered the admiring circle to search my luggage and take possession of all my papers, which they did, taking obvious alarm at a dozen little brown paper balls, which might have been bombs, but turned out to be oranges. And the one document they missed, though it was lying openly in the drawer of my trunk was a sealed envelope addressed to Mr. Umer Sobani and marked "Private and Confidential". For this port of intelligent work, the tax-payer pays for the whole paraphernalia of Military Control Officers and secret service men and all their doings under the Defence of the Realm Act.

* * * *

Then I went ashore and was quite free once more. My papers were duly returned by the War Office after a week.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

ACUTE RUMANIAN SITUATION.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sep. 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sep 4,

PARIS.—The Rumanian question has become extremely acute. The Supreme Council has decided owing to the absence of a Rumanian reply to recent notes to send an envoy to Bukharest to present an ultimatum with time limit. In the event of non-compliance the Allied and Associated Governments will speak off diplomatic relations.

It is understood that the ultimatum to Rumania deals mainly with reparations and the Rumanian evacuation of Hungary. The Allies will insist on Rumania recognising that all requisitioned goods, rollingstock, livestock, etc., must be handed over to the Allies for redistribution according to the proportions fixed by the Conference, Rumania agreeing to pay the Allies for foodstuffs not returned. The Rumanian diplomatic representatives in various Allied capitals will be acquainted with the very drastic character of the ultimatum and the extreme gravity of the situation, which will arise in the event of refusal to comply with the Allies' demands.

PARTITION OF THRACE.

TERRITORIAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sep. 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sep 4,

At a meeting of the Supreme Council today the territorial commission recommended that the Greek troops should occupy Western Thrace and that the force of British, French and Italians should occupy Central and Eastern Thrace. As the United States agreed to this, these steps will doubtless be taken. The question of the partition of Thrace is still under examination. It is considered that an arrangement will be reached whereby Bulgaria will be guaranteed access to the Aegean Sea at Dedeagatch.

CAPTURE OF KIEFF.

ADMISSION BY BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 1- p.m., Sept. 4.

A Bolshevik wireless message says.—Our enemies have taken Kieff.

FROM CALAIS TO MARSEILLES

RESUMPTION OF EXPRESS SERVICE BY P. & O. CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1- p.m., Sept. 4.

The P. and O. Company announce resumption of the trans-Continental P. and O. express from Calais to Marseilles which was suspended in 1917.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

A careful search by the Customs Police and Military on steamer "Hampshire Coast" has hitherto not revealed any contraband.

WASHINGTON.—The War Trade Board has issued an order allowing importation, for six months supply of dyes from Germany for American manufacturers.

In a boxing twenty-round contest for thousand a side and purse of two thousand at Olympic Joe Beckett, British heavyweight champion, knocked out Eddie McGoorty of America in the seventeenth round

In a ten-round coatest Fred Fulton of America knocked out Arthur Townley of Birkenhead in the first round.

In a twenty-round contest, Johnny Basham Welterweight champion of Britain, beat Francis Charles of France on points.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION

DISCUSSION IN BENGAL CHAMBER.

FINANCE MEMBER'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has issued the proceedings of a meeting of the committee held yesterday, at which the committee discussed with Mr. Howard, Finance Member, the question of the exchange position. The Hon. Mr. W. E. Crum, President of the Chamber, was in the chair, Besides the members of the chamber, the heads of nine representative Associations were present. The questions that were put before Mr. Howard referred to the disabilities under which trade generally, both export and import, was suffering; secondly to certain points in connection with the exchange banks and allotment of councils; and thirdly, to the action taken by the Government of India, particularly with reference to gold.

After the President had explained all these points in detail, Mr. Howard addressed the meeting. He explained in the first place that he quite recognised that it was first requisite of any satisfactory currency policy to assist trade, and if a currency were to be sound and be based on a permanent policy of any kind it must further pre-suppose, what the President had urged, a free movement of precious metals. The Government of India had been aware for a long time past of the difficulties of exporters and of the nature of the transactions which had been passing, and they had kept the Secretary of State fully informed of these. They recognized that export business had been severely handicapped and in the circumstances great volume of export business that had gone through had been surprising. In July, exports to the value of 16 crores and reexports to the value of about 1½ to 1¾ crores had gone from India, i.e., a total of say 28 crores or some 2 to 3 crores more than had even before gone out of India in a single month and that although the export of foodgrains had been practically prohibited. The reasonable conclusion was that until an acute stage had been reached in August, matters had been going fairly well. In July imports had amounted to only about 15 crores and it thus followed that a gap of 13 crores had been bridged. Obviously such a gap between exports and imports could not be repeated indefinitely and there were only a few ways of meeting the position. One method, of course, was to leave business to itself without free movement of precious metals, and in this event the exchange would break hopelessly. Government had been doing everything they could to maintain the sale of councils, so as to assist trade, and this although they had been in a very heavily overbrought position during the war for the same reason. But they could not go on indefinitely selling councils in the attempt to make two ends meet, as this involved borrowing in India and piling up a debt for the purpose. The only possible result would be creation of more paper money, a step which would accentuate the evil of high prices. This position suggested the solution indicated by the President that the only hope of burning the gap between exports and imports was a freer movement of precious metals. Government had been giving great deal of attention to the method by which this could best be brought about. A the president had said there were several alternatives; free import of silver might be permitted but with China a heavy purchaser and forcing the prices up it seemed useless to modify the present restrictions in view of the comparatively small quantity of silver that India could in the circumstances hope to get.

TWO ALTERNATIVES ABOUT GOLD.

Again, with regard to gold there were only two practicable alternatives either (a) for the Secretary of State to purchase more gold with the object of increasing the sale of councils or (b) for the rate at which Government acquired imported gold to be increased. With reference to the first of these points the Secretary of State had already been purchasing gold and he had been able to acquire a certain amount during the past few weeks since the Bank of England had removed the embargo on South African exports and other transactions. But this obviously could not afford a complete solution, because the Secretary of State could not be expected to purchase gold in quantities sufficient to bridge the large gap between India's exports and imports. It had however been possible to increase councils quite recently to the extent of arrangement under which the Bank of Montreal was selling Rs. 30 lakhs weekly in New York. The second alternative appeared therefore to offer the correct remedy namely to alter government's acquisition rate so that it would bear relation to the premium paid in respect of £ sterling. The Government of India were already in in correspondence with the Secretary of State on this point, a solution on these lines appeared to offer practical results and the Government of India hoped it would be possible to do something in this direction. The idea would be that such a price would be allowed as would enable India to compete with China, Japan, South America etc. and that the acquisition price should represent the actual cost of importing gold including the present premium on it and other charges. It might be suggested that Government should immediately remove restrictions on the free import of gold but this was not practicable, for, so long as the 1/4d rate remained as statutory rate Government obviously could not allow gold to come in at Rs. 11 to £ and be tendered to them at Rs. 15. Admitted, this was a debating point because it might be argued that the statutory rate could be altered to meet the changed circumstances, but this statutory rate could not be altered with every variation in any case as a result of the report of the Currency Committee it would no doubt be necessary to reconsider the existing rate. Moreover it was doubtful how the United States who are the largest holders of gold would look on the unlimited export of gold to India, subject to no control. Particularly as India had been able to get hold of no fresh gold on private account in last few years, Mr. Howard felt that until Government were in a position to fix by law a legal tender value of the sovereign corresponding to the exchange rate importers could not be permitted to bring gold into the country free from control. It had also been suggested that Government were profiteering under the present arrangement, but it had to be remembered that they stood to incur a loss over their sterling holdings. The president had mentioned that there were at present three rates for gold and the object Government had in view was ultimately to bring these prices together. It was hoped with the sale of imported gold that the present premium on gold in India would gradually be eliminated.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

In reply to a question from the president regarding the Currency Committee Mr. Howard explained that the Government of India had, before they were addressed on the point by the chamber, urged the Secretary of State to impress on the Committee the desirability of expediting their work as far as possible, but during recent weeks the difficulties of the problem before the Committee had been greatly intensified. Until recently the problem had been generally looked on only as being one of linking on the rupee at some fixed ratio to £ sterling, but the question now appeared to have assumed a different shape and to have become one as to whether the rupee was to be linked on to gold or to the £ sterling, two very different propositions. The problem was a very complex one and Mr. Howard felt sure that the Chamber would not wish to hustle the Currency Committee in the matter.

POSTPONING THE EVIL DAY.

A discussion followed in which several of the points touched on by Mr. Howard were referred to. With regard to the figures of trade for July which had been quoted by him opinion was expressed that the large gap between exports and imports had been bridged over with the help of a considerable forward business then done in remittances against ready business in exports, the result of which really was to postpone the evil day.

Enquiry was made whether Government could not prohibit trading cover to the extent that was being done, but it was pointed out that even if such trading were definitely prohibited there were so many ways in which the same results could be obtained that any restriction would be quite ineffective. Mr. Howard mentioned that the Government of India had been in correspondence with the Secretary of State on this point some time ago and that the question had been raised whether it was expedient to issue another appeal to merchants, such as had been issued during the war, asking them to assist the exchange position by making their remittances through banks only. But the Government of India felt that although such an appeal was fully justified during the period of war it was hardly reasonable to repeat it now that the war was over. The Secretary of State was also aware of the transactions in doubles. It was understood that the exchange banks themselves were averse to these double transactions and that the banks were being instructed by their home offices to discontinue them.

A further point discussed was whether it was not possible for Government to make an announcement definitely guaranteeing to sell councils at a fixed rate for a given period. Opinion was expressed that it was very regrettable that 1/8d rate had not been maintained because raising the rate to 1/10d had completely destroyed the confidence which trade had in the rate. Mr. Howard said this difficulty was fully realised, but there was a great deal of weight in the arguments that any such step would simply have postponed uncertainty for a time. Besides the price of silver had gone to the equivalent of 1/10d, while the exchange was still at 1/8d., and with silver at that price people would naturally have withheld their remittances on the assumption that the rate could not be maintained indefinitely under any circumstances. It did not matter that the Secretary of State was not in fact purchasing silver at the time. It was sufficient that the increase in price actually took place. On this point the president agreed that when the exchange went to 1/8d and the Chamber recommended a definite guarantee there was some confidence that the rate would stay there and the increase to 1/10d had undoubtedly led to uncertainty. Admittedly, everyone desired stability, but the president was doubtful whether a statement from Government that they would sell councils at a fixed rate for a period would in itself now solve the difficulty, for it was evident that Government could not undertake to sell councils up to full requirements of trade. So far as import trade was concerned the position appeared to be that the market was in a position to purchase to a considerable extent, but merchants were reluctant to buy as long as they saw the exchange rising. Apprehension had now spread upcountry and buyers there were unwilling to go on with their normal purchases as long as the exchange was doubtful. Mr. Beaded was of opinion that if Government could guarantee enough councils for a definite period there would not necessarily be a large excess demand. It might increase during the first week or two, but afterwards the position would become fairly normal. Mr. Howard pointed out that Government had already got into a very heavily over-bought position of some 80 crores at rates between 1/4d and 1/6d., largely in order to help the exchange, and obviously they could not go on doing this indefinitely.

EMBARGO ON IMPORT OF SILVER.

The discussion then turned on the question whether Government should not remove the embargo on import of silver. Mr. Howard explained that the object of the embargo was to eliminate competitive purchases. As soon as the American control over silver was relaxed China had become a heavy purchaser. It would not have been wise either for Government to have come into the market as free buyers or to have allowed the Indian importer to do so. It was for this reason that the Government of India had not yet moved in the direction of removal of restriction.

The president summarising the discussion said the points considered fell mainly under the following four heads:—(1) Acquisition value of gold; the opinion appeared to be that this should be altered. It was desirable that the Chamber should address the Secretary of State direct on the point urging that steps should be taken in this direction at once. (2) The question of whether Government should be again pressed to declare stability for a certain period and at the same time state that they were prepared to sell councils up to a point. Whether it was possible for them to do this was doubtful, the object, of course, would be to restore confidence, but the general opinion appeared to be that a guarantee, unless accompanied by sufficient councils was of comparatively little use and that the same objects might be gained by pressing Government to buy gold and by the adoption of other methods that had been suggested. (3) The question of increasing the amount of councils at the earliest possible moment. This involved the necessity of obtaining gold from all available sources and it was desirable that the Secretary of State should be urged accordingly. (4) The question of increase of sale of councils in America. This was a point which might also be further considered.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the president expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Howard for coming from Simla to discuss the position with them.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

REVISION OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the introduction of the following scale of pay for engineers employed in the Public Works Department:—

Imperial Service:—Senior scale, 4th year Rs. 700, 5th year 750, 6th year 800, 7th year 850, 8th year 900, 9th year 950, tenth year 1,000, eleventh year 1,050, 12th year 1,100, thirteenth year 1,150, fourteenth year 1,200, fifteenth year 1,250, sixteenth year 1,300, seventeenth year 1,350, eighteenth year 1,400, nineteenth year 1,450, twentieth year 1,500, twenty-first year 1,500, twenty-second 1,500, twenty-third 1,600.

Imperial Service:—Junior scale, first year 450, second year 500, third year 550, fourth year 600, fifth year 650, sixth year 700, seventh year 750, eighth year 800, ninth year 850, tenth year 900, eleventh year 950, twelfth year 1,000, thirteenth year 1,050, fourteenth year 1,100, fifteenth year 1,150.

Provincial Service:—Senior scale, fourth year 500, fifth year 540, sixth year 580, seventh year 620, eighth year 660, ninth year 700, tenth year 740, eleventh year 780, twelfth year 820, thirteenth year 860, fourteenth year 900, fifteenth year 950, sixteenth year 1,000, seventeenth year 1,050, eighteenth year 1,100, nineteenth year 1,150, twentieth year 1,200, twenty-first year 1,200, twenty-second year 1,200, twenty-third year 1,250.

Provincial Service:—Junior scale, first year 300, second year 340, third year 380, fourth year 420, fifth year 460, sixth year 500, seventh year 540, eighth year 580, ninth year 620, tenth year 660, eleventh year 700, twelfth ear 740, thirteenth year 780, fourteenth year 820, fifteenth year 860.

Superintending Engineers—Rs. 1,750-100-2,150 for both Imperial and Provincial services. Chief Engineers Rs. 2,750-125-3,000.

For both Imperial and Provincial services pay to the junior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than divisional charge, but no such officer will be allowed to draw more than the pay of the 8th year of service unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a division.

Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of not less importance than the charge of a division. Permanent service rendered in the ranks of Chief and Superintending Engineers will count towards increments, except in the case of certain officers promoted to the rank of superintending engineer before their seniors in the ordinary line on special conditions as regards relative seniority.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. the Chief of Bhor on Wednesday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the High School for Indian Girls' at Huzur Paga on Wednesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the races on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by Captain W. Ross Stewart, Surgeon, arrived in Poona, on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the Shanwar Wada, Poona City, on Tuesday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the Children's Entertainment at the Poona Gymkhana on Tuesday afternoon.

Brigadier-General C. F. Templar and Captain W. T. Shannon arrived at Government House, Poona on Tuesday.

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Dew took over charge as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan on the 1st of September.

The Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces left the Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday, and the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur accompanied by Sardar Tara Charan, Private Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. A. T. Holme, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Macpherson arrived as guests of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford on Tuesday.

Mr. R. H. Brooke has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in place of Mr. S. J. Gillum, whose resignation has been accepted.

Sardar Gulam Jilani Abdul Razak has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Muhammadan Community in the Central Division in place of the Honourable Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, resigned.

VADOD WIRE-CUTTING CASE.

EVIDENCE OF POLICE OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

On the Second Tribunal reassembling this morning, the Vadod Wire-cutting case was taken up.

In reply to Mr. V. J. Patel's questions, Abdul Rehman, Investigating Officer in this case, said that he did not make inquiries why one Hathibhai was wrongly mentioned by blacksmith Babar and Jeeva Jeebhai. He explained that the delay in the investigation was due to his being engaged in the Anand-Arson inquiry. He admitted that there was no Home Rule Leaue Office at Vadod, and that he did not find in his inquiries that many men had taken the vow of passive resistance. He said that in the report of the 6th April, made by accused No. 9, Police Patel, only the meeting in the Ramji Mandir was mentioned, and no procession was referred to.

The next witness Purshottam Jogibhai, the then Mamlatdar of Anand, said that passive resistance in the Anand Taluka was begun in March 1918, when he was the Mamlatdar there. He was aware of the resistance of that kind bing offered in Vadod, a Narwa village, where most of the lands are owned by patidars of the village. Coercive measures were adopted to collect assessment by issuing forfeiture notices against 100 persons.

In the cross-examination, he admitted that Dadabhai Mundas No. 6 was a big landlord of Vadod and that he had taken the vow of passive resistance not to pay Government revenue-dues unless and until some remission was granted to the ryots for the failure of the crop. Motibhai Talati accused No. 4 had reported that some ravanias under him did not work but had gone on strike. Attachments of moveable property were made for the collection of revenue from the houses of the leading patidars by himself, and Motibhai Talati No. 4. Dadabhai's house (No. 6) was attached by Motibhai No. 4. A large number of buffaloes were attached. The witness had not recommended to Government any remission or suspension of revenue. He had not received any report of violence from any other village except Navli and Gana.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Dhirajlal Chunilal Desai, Police Inspector Dhandhuka, was the next witness. He deposed that he was in Nadiad when the wires were cut all along the line. He said he received verbal orders on the 16th to Commence inquiries in this case and that he saw Abdul Rehman on the 17th and instructed him as regards the information he had received from Mr. Ismail, Sub-Inspector of Police Railway, at Anand.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Mr. Ratanji Rustomji Mirza, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, the next witness, deposed that he had taken some part in the investigation of the Vadod Case as he was present when the statement of witnesses Soma Jesing, Lallu Bavaji, Sona Himat, Moti Bahadur, Moti Jalam, Dola Sukha and Dhula Kala were recorded. The "panchnama" was made at the house of blacksmith, Baber, in his presence and he verified it.

Mr. Parbhudas Karsondas was the next witness who said that he was the Sub-Inspector of Police, Criminal Intelligence Department. He then described how the 6th April was observed as a mourning day at Ahmedabad, and how the riots occurred on the 10th and 11th at Ahmedabad. He admitted that Premgate was the centre of mill-hands where Anasuya Ben, sister of one of the rich mill-owners of Ahmedabad, had started a school for the children of labourers. She was heace popular among mill-hands. He attended the meeting held on the 10th in the bed of the river, the object of the meeting being to keep order and peace and to advise people to open up their shops.

Mr. Narayen P. Trivedi, District Superintendent of Police, Nadiad, was the next witness who said that the people of the Kaira district were excited on those days and would not believe in his words when he said that he knew that Mr. M. K. Gandhi was free and was lecturing in Bombay.

The examination of the witness was not over when the Court rose for the day.

RICE RIOTS AT TENALI.

THREE SHOPS LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

A Tenali correspondent reports an outbreak of rice riots there on Tuesday and again on Wednesday. A large number of the poor assembled before rice-factories to purchase rice, but the merchants closed their shops, pleading want of stock. Three retail shops were looted. About twenty persons were arrested.

INDEMNITY.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION PROTEST.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay National Union passed the following resolutions on the 4th instant:—

"The Bombay National Union urges upon the Governor-General-in-Council to drop the Indemnity Bill foreshadowed in the Viceregal speech."

"The Union wishes emphatically to draw the attention of the Governor-General-in-Council to the fact that such an Indemnity Bill, if passed will frustrate the object of appointing the Commission of Inquiry into the Punjab disturbances."

"The Union regrets that a Commission of Inquiry has been locally appointed by the Viceroy, instead of a Royal Commission or a Parliamentary Committee, contrary to public expectation in India."

Mr. Arthur Henry Addenbrooke Simcox, I.C.S., being an official, is to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., resigned.

The foundation stone-laying ceremony of the building of the Anglo-Sanskrit Victoria Jubilee High School, Delhi, and Hon. was performed by the Hon. Mr. C. A. Barron, Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, on August 30th.

MINERS' DEMANDS.

FULL NATIONALISATION.

GOVT. OFFER TO BE REJECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 1-p.m., Sept. 4.

The conference of Miners' Federation unanimously carried the Executive Committee's recommendations to reject the Government's offer to deal with the collieries by the purchase of mineral rights; secondly, to press for full nationalisation and thirdly to invite the Trade Union Congress to support the miners' demands.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sep. 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sep 4,

South England beat the Australians by 129 runs.

The match between Yorkshire and Marylebone was drawn.

DAVIS CUP.

BRITISH ISLES TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sep. 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sep 4.

Colonel Kingscote and Major Arthur Lowe have been selected for the British Isles Davis Cup Team. They are sailing for Australia at the end of October. The third player will be selected next week.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KING-EMPEROR.

MR. SARMA'S MOTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sep. 4.

At the current session of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Sarma will move a resolution convening to His Majesty the King-Emperor the humble message of the people of India tending congratulations on conclusion of the victorious peace, and also conveying grateful appreciation and heartfelt thanks of India's citizens to His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces and also officers and men of various departments for their supreme devotion to duty during the trying period of war.

Proceeds of the sales of councils which as recently announced are now being made wholly in New York.

H. H. Maharao Khengarji G. C. S. I. of Cutch will arrive in Bombay on Friday by the Gujarat Mail, and will put up at Dariya Mahal on Nepean Sea Road.

(Continued from column 6.)

"Hindu", there is no need to confound the "Hindu" with the personality of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar. The "Hindu" has been doing its duty by carrying on a persistent agitation on the events of the Punjab, a fact which has been gracefully recognised by the Government of Madras by their imposition of a security for these writings. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar has contributed his mite for the relief of the distressed in the Punjab and addressed many gatherings on the subject. I mention these things not to establish a sort of good conduct record, for, "New India" really missed the point when it turned its attack on the Editor of the "Hindu." The real position is that a good amount of agitation has been carried on in this country, and that further effective agitation can only be carried on in England. It was, therefore, the duty of the Deputations in England to give this matter their primary attention, but from cables and new letters received from England, we notice in the first place that the Punjab affairs are not being agitated as strongly as they should be; done and learn in the second place that the Moderates are averse to take joint action in the matter for fear of prejudicing chances of reform. Does the country think more of the Reforms as they are drafted now and would it have it at the expense of justice for the Punjab and safeguards against similar happenings in future? That is the straight question! To say that Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar has done no better, even if it is correct, is hardly an answer to the point at issue. As the "Hindu" has neatly put it, it does not require for the pot to be even grey to call the kettle black. Coming on top of "New India's" laudable efforts to promote concord, the whole incident leaves hardly a pleasant after-taste behind it. Well, I shall leave it at that.

The Punjab Indemnity Bill.

We have been wondering for some time why Bombay has been keeping silence over this fresh menace and I am glad to notice you have taken up the question in your Monday's leading article. In Madras I have already referred to the resolutions passed in the Conferences. In addition to this, the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution of protest and I hear the Madras Congress Committee and the Mahajana Sabha will follow suit to-morrow. Arrangements are also in contemplation to hold a big protest meeting next week-end under the auspices of the leading public bodies of Madras. Bombay, I dare say, with Mr. Gandhi there to give the lead, will not lag behind in showing up what the people think of the latest manoeuvre of the Government.

MADRAS LETTER.

VERNACULAR VS. ENGLISH.

MODERATES AND PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

In my last letter to you I referred to the presidential address delivered by Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and the slight difference of opinion that manifested itself during the proceedings of the Conference over the Reforms Resolution. The subsequent proceedings, however, were colorless, the other resolutions comprehending the usual range of subjects. In the Andhra Mahajana Sabha, both the address of Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rao and the speeches made in the Conference were more spirited and lively. The proceedings were all in *Telugu*, and this added farther interest to the proceedings. This, perhaps, is the most noteworthy feature of recent political gatherings—the growing insistent demand for proceedings to be conducted in the vernacular of the province. In the last Madras Provincial Conference also, the same demand was voiced though the President quite cleverly got over an awkward fix by saying that our grievances had to be remedied by people who did not know the vernaculars, that for this purpose complete reporting would be useful and that such reporting was possible only by shorthand in English. My own impression is that so many of our leaders have got out of the habit of thinking and speaking in vernaculars that they are afraid of breaking down if they venture out in vernacular speeches. This is a great pity as the future political progress of this country is intimately connected with vernacular propaganda which alone can ensure an intelligent interest in the average man in all, public matters. In the Andhradera where the claim for a separate province is grounded on a linguistic basis, it is natural that Telugu should form the prime medium of expression in Conferences, and, as I have said, this gives an added charm to their proceedings. The Andhra Mahajana Sabha with very little differences, passed resolutions similar to those adopted at the Andhra Conference, and in the circumstances, one is led to wonder why these two public bodies should not join forces, hold a Joint Conference, with results which are bound to carry more weight. I understand that this suggestion was seriously considered by the, Subjects Committee of the Andhra Mahajana Sabha but apparently the course did not recommend itself to some of the members with the result that the matter was adjourned for reconsideration to next year

The Ayurvedic Conference.

This Conference was held this year at Tiruvendipuram in South Arcot Dt. The speech of Mr. V. Srinivasachariar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee was in English and he had the less excuse to write it in English as most of his audience consisted of people who know only their vernaculars. Pandit Gopalacharlu who has been the leading exponent of the Ayurvedic System in Madras and has laboured hard to engage public interest on the subject, had a very interesting address to deliver in Tamil as President of the Conference. The resolutions passed invited public support for opening Ayurvedic Dispensaries in every city of importance, condemned the action of the local Government in withdrawing their support to the Ayurvedic College, Madras, in spite of the recommendation of the City Fathers, and pleaded for the modification or the repeal of the Medical Registration Act. Besides numerous Ayurvedic physicians from different parts of the Province, there was a fine gathering of the general public at the Conference enough to indicate the growing interest of the laymen on the subject. There is a general feeling noticeable everywhere, that the Ayurvedic System has not received the attention it deserves at the hands of the Government, considering the fact that the vast majority of the people have to depend on this treatment for their ailment and that no amount of expansion of the facilities of English medical treatment can meet the situation even if the people learn to overcome their distrust of alien treatment and are able to afford their cost. It is equally a pity that our leaders have not devoted as much time to this grievance as the importance of the question deserves. However, thanks to the Government and their medical registration Bill, the time bearings of the problem have been forcibly brought to public notice and it is up to the public men to keep the agitation going until wisdom dawns on the Government.

Another Journalistic Joust.

The "Hindu" and "New India" are at it again! The immediate cause of the present outburst relates to the attitude of the Moderates in regard to the Punjab situation. The "Hindu" has a mighty poor opinion of Moderate tactics In a recent article on the Punjab situation, it dealt at length with the attitude the Moderate deputation had taken up in England over the Punjab affairs, in their endeavour to save the Reforms. I do not know, what induced "New India" to enter the list over this issue unless it felt itself called upon to defend the dignity of its newfound friends, but enter it did with an article entitled "Pen Patriotism" where it was argued that the Moderate's work was maliciously misrepresented and that at any rate, the Editor of the "Hindu" had no right to preach to other people their duty seeing that he himself had done hardly anything substantial in spite of the fact that he was the Chairman of the Punjab Relief Committee in Madras. The "Hindu" replied by quoting chapter and verse for its strictures on the Moderates, and referred to what its London correspondent had written on the subject. Even Mrs. Besant in her letter writes of the non-attendance of the Moderates at the Conference in London convened to take joint action on the subject though she seeks to find excuses for one or two of them. The "Hindu" was, therefore, but voicing the growing conviction of the people of the country when it said that the Moderates were not doing their duty by the country. As to the second charge brought against the Editor of the

(Continued in column 5.)

MARTIAL LAW VICTIMS.

CASE OF DIWAN MANGAL SEN.

"HAD NEVER BEEN A POLITICIAN."

The following are extracts from a petition addressed to H. E. the Viceroy by Diwan Mangal Sen, who was sentenced to 20 years' transportation for life by Martial Law Commission No. 4 at Lahore under Section 121 I.P.C. in what is known as "Gujranwala Leaders Case." The sentence was subsequently reduced to two years' rigorous, imprisonment by the Lieut.-Governor. The petition says:—

That the aforesaid Martial Law Commission tried such an important case in a most arbitrary and hasty manner and refused almost every facility and privilege usual in such cases to the accused.

That the list of defence witnesses was indiscriminately cut down by the convening authority. In the case of the petitioner even the local witnesses at Lahore were examined by "Interrogatories" and this privilege itself was disallowed in the case of several important European and Indian witnesses.

That the date originally fixed for the trial was 12th June 1919 which was abruptly changed to 2nd June 1919 and 3 or 4 days after this announcement it was re-changed to 29th May 1919 and thus the counsel who were available for 12th June 1919 or 2nd June 1919 could not adhere to the engagement. All this was apparently done to hurry up and finish the trial during the time of the continuance of the Martial Law.

That the defence witnesses from Gujranwala were brought over to Lahore under Police Escort and were terrorised. That the attitude of the Martial Law Tribunal towards defence witnesses was hostile throughout.

That no opportunity was given to the accused to make a sifting cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses and most of the important questions were either overruled or full answers to them were not recorded.

PETITIONER'S RECORD OF LOYALTY.

That the petitioner had never been a politician of any class or school and never took any part direct or indirect in any political movements all his life—he is 41 years old now—and has throughout been an extremely loyal and peaceful citizen of the Empire. His activities were mainly directed to the propagation of the Sanatan Dharma as well as educational and social work.

That your Excellency's petitioner founded and solely maintained himself till the date of his arrest, the King George Hindu High School at a cost of Rs. 63,000. This School was started by him to commemorate his Majesty's auspicious visit to India and has so far amply justified its good name and fame as testified by the educational authorities. Besides contributing men and money the school sent its Head Master Mr. M. J. Macdermott B.A. (R.U.) now Captain Macdermott, C.I.E., in November 1914 to serve the Empire in the Great European War.

That your Excellency's petitioner started at a cost of about Rs. 2,000, a Dressers Class, for training Dressers for service oversea during the War. This was not only appreciated and publicly eulogised by Mr. Hamilton, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner and Hon. Colonel Hendley M.D., I.M.S., but by his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant-Governor in his Durbar speech on 9th August 1919, Vide Exs. filed with petitioner's written statement before the Martial Law Commission.

That your Excellency's petitioner worked as Secretary of the District Imperial War Relief Fund Committee and his services and handsome donation were not only publicly acknowledged by Diwan Tek Chand, I.C.S., then Deputy Commissioner but a special note of recommendation in conection therewith was sent to the Commissioner of the Division. The petitioner similarly made substantial contributions to the Aeroplane, Red-Cross, Y.M.C.A. War Emergency Fund, War Loan and other War charities.

That your Excellency's petitioner supplied a number of recruits for the Punjab University Double Company, Indian Defence Force, and Clerks for field service.

That his son-in-law and other relations joined the Army, at his distinct persuasion and they are still out to Mesopotamia and other centres of War.

That your Excellency's petitioner got a special certificate of merit (Vote of thanks) from your Excellency for rendering valuable services and making handsome donations to the cause of St. John Ambulance and Red Cross. Your petitioner had the honour of receiving a similar credential from his Excellency Lord Hardinge.

That all the European and Indian Officers at Gujranwala, with the single exception of Colonel O'Brien had always been kind to your Excellency's petitioner and had admired his philanthropic activities in various directions. The Log Book of the School and Hindu Public Library is another record to vindicate your petitioner's position as an extremely loyal citizen.

That no man in his senses could believe that a business man with such a prominent record throughout could in any way countenance the idea of cutting wires or burning bridges and waging war against the King to perpetuate whose memory he started a High School. The petitioner would respectfully leave it to your Ex-cellency to judge the absurdity of such an allegation against such a man.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PETITIONER.

The following specific allegations have been made against your Excellency's petitioner by the Martial Law Commission while passing the sentence upon him.

That your petitioner delivered an *impassioned* speech against *Rowlatt Act* on the 5th April 1919, and narrated the Delhi incidents; that he attended and took part in the meeting of the District Congress Committee held on 12th April 1919, and another at his own house on the 13th April 1919; in the latter the question of cutting wires and burning bridges was discussed to which (though he at first disagreed) he ultimately agreed to support the people if they wanted to do that sort of thing; that he delivered a speech on the 14th morning which caused resentment against the Government.

In reply to these charges Your Excellency's petitioner begs to submit as follows:—

The speech delivered by Your Excellency's petitioner on the 5-4-19 has been reproduced by him verbatim in his written statement. There is absolutely nothing in it to show that the petitioner said any thing objectionable. It resembles the police notes in all respects except that the Police have misinterpreted *certain sentences*. Notwithstanding that a large number of witnesses were produced by the prosecution with the exception of Pandit Iqbal Narain, an official witness, not a single one of them has found anything objectionable in that speech.

That your petitioner attended and took part in the "so-called" meeting of the District Congress Committee on the 12-4-19. It has been proved by every prosecution witness that not only was the question of Hartal discussed only after the formal meeting was over, but that even then the subject was entirely dropped. Your petitioner cannot make out wherein his offence lay so far as this meeting was concerned. The very fact moreover, that Hakim Rai, Pleader, who presided over this meeting as well as over the meeting of the 5th and also attended the meeting of the 4th was acquitted by the Commission, shows that in their own considered opinion none of those meetings were in any way unconstitutional, and it is altogether incomprehensible how on the same evidence on which they came to this conclusion in respect of Hakim Rai, they came to a contrary conclusion in respect of your petitioner.

Your petitioner is stated to have taken part in the meeting of the 13th, where the question of cutting wires and the burning of bridges is alleged to have been discussed and it is further said that both your petitioner and Labh Singh at first disagreed, but after some discussion agreed to support the people In support of this allegation, an allegation, which, as the petitioner has already submitted, no reasonable person with a knowledge of the petitioner's record of loyalty can for a moment accept—there is only one witness—the approver and his evidence is not corroborated by any other witness.

APPROVER'S GRUDGE.

The approver admitted that "he was recently made to resign his situation in the petitioner's Company"—where he was making about Rs. 300 a month. This fact of his income was not brought on record though the Court was persistently asked to do so. Is it a violent assumption that it was for the grudge he bore the petitioner on this account that he tried to implicate him in this concocted and got up affair?

That the absurdity of this allegation is further manifest from the approver's statement that this discussion took place, when over a dozen men were present in an open place, *unprotected unguarded* and *without any precautionary measures whatsoever*. Surely no elaborate process of reasoning is needed to show that it was not at such a place and in such circumstances that a conspiracy of the kind alleged would be hatched.

That the last allegation against the petitioner is that "he spoke at the meeting of the 14th, arousing resentment against the Government." In reply to this allegation Your Excellency's petitioner may be permitted to point out that the Police took no notes of this meeting and that out of so many prosecution witnesses, none, except Manohar Lal, Pleader, made this statement. All the others found no fault with it whatever. As for Manohar Lal, he has himself admitted that his father has owed the petitioner Rs. 2,000, for the last four years and that debt has not yet been paid in spite of threats of litigation. His father Des Raj has also admitted this fact in his evidence for the prosecution. Manohar Lal was himself the prime mover, of the agitation against the Rowlatt Act, but was saved mysteriously by turning a prosecution witness.

It is a matter for no small wonder, by the way, that Lal Khan, whose speeches on the 14th morning, were proved as really *impassioned* and *seditious* by almost all the prosecution witnesses was acquitted, while on the other hand, the petitioner has been convicted for a peaceful exhortation.

NOTHING BUT JUSTICE WANTED.

This is the sum and substance of the entire case of Your Excellency's petitioner. He solicits nothing, but *justice* and he trusts it will not be denied to him. What has been vouchsafed to him so far in the name of justice is, he respectfully submits, something very different. To put a man of unreproachable loyalty in *solitary cells for two months as an under trial prisoner*, to handcuff his both hands, and to parade him thus throughout the town, under Police and Military escort (consisting of about 300 men) with bayonets fixed and machine-guns in the front, and an aeroplane above on the head, to carry him to Lahore in *an open coal truck*, to refuse him drinking water throughout the journey, to ruin his business by his sudden arrest, to put him to a loss of thousands of rupees in conducting his case, to declare him a conspirator, to sentence him in the first instance to 20 years' transportation with forfeiture of property, and as a natural consequence turn out his young wife and infant children from their house penniless and devoid of all their belongings and then to commute the sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment as *an act of clemency* and all this for no other or graver offence than that of attending a couple of public meetings of an absolutely constitutional character and delivering two speeches against the Rowlatt Act, is neither English justice as we, in this country have hitherto known and cherished it, nor that statesmanship for which the British Government in every quarter of the globe is so justly distinguished.

INDEMNITY BILL.

"PREMATURE AND IMPOLITIC."

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

At an urgent meeting of the Madras Liberal League, held yesterday evening, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer presiding, resolutions were passed expressing surprise and regret at the intended introduction of the Indemnity Bill, during the next session of the Viceregal Legislative Council for legalising the actions of the officers concerned in the introduction and administration of Martial Law in the Punjab, as in the league's opinion, such a bill is highly premature and impolitic and is bound to impede the work of the Commission and discount its conclusion beforehand in the eyes of the public.

Another resolution expressed dissatisfaction at the composition of the committee to enquire into the administration and organisation of the Army in India, in that it includes Sir Michael O'Dwyer and urged that the committee should be enlarged by the addition of representative Indians, Ruling Chiefs and that it should be instructed to enquire into and report upon the extent to which higher ranks of the Army in all branches should be thrown open to Indians.

Other resolutions prayed for equality in the number of Indian and South African Union representatives in the commission to be appointed to enquire into the grievances of Indians in South Africa, the political equality of the Indian subjects and their right to settle in German South-West Africa before the same was handed over to the South African Union, and the reservation of German East Africa for Indian colonisation. They also urged the Secretary of State to expedite the release of Indian labourers in Fiji from their indenture, appealed to His Majesty's Government to use all their influence to prevent the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the transfer of the homelands of the Turkish nation to other nationalities and announced the opening of the subscription list for the relief of the sufferers in the Punjab.

RUMOURED PUNJAB INDEMNITY.

DECCAN SABHA'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

Sir Hormusji Wadya, President of the Deccan Sabha, has sent the following cablegram to the Premier, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Sinha and the Hon. Mr. Sastri:—"Council, Deccan Sabha, protests most earnestly against rumoured introduction in the approaching sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council of Indemnity Bill regarding recent doings in Punjab. Such procedure obviously calculated anticipates and prejudices results of appeals specially permitted by Privy Council and of the long promised enquiry which country impatiently awaits. Indemnity preceding the enquiry will not only make enquiry valueless but create gravest public misgivings and distrust. In all loyalty and in best interests of good government, Council beseeches his Majesty's Government to intervene without delay and prevent action entirely injurious to public faith in British justice."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

			Bombay.	Total up-to-date.
			Sept. 2nd	
Loan	Rs.	475-0	-- Rs.	2,06,240-0
Cash Certificates	"	4,340-0	-- "	2,29,891-4
Total		4,815-0	-- "	4,36,241-4

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS ABOUT RICE AND CLOTH PRICES.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY POLICE.

GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day in Calcutta Government House, Lord Ronaldshay presiding. There was only one legislative business, while questions numbered 57 and resolutions 5 of which four were those postponed at the last meeting of the Council at Dacca.

A number of questions related to high prices of rice and its supply in Bengal was put. In reply it was stated that Government received 29 representations from public associations, regarding prevailing high prices, but it was difficult to say what action had been specially taken in each memorial. Government did not think it desirable to issue instructions to District officers to arrange for supply of rice in their districts. Arrangements were, however, in force in different districts by which licensed importers could import Burma rice on condition that they did not sell it above the price fixed by the District officer.

Rise in prices of Cloth.

In reply to a question regarding rise in prices of cloths, Mr. Hyne, on behalf of Government, said there had been very little rise in prices of cloths. Recently arrangements had been made by local bodies, both in Calcutta and in mofussil for supply of a limited quantity of cloth at approximately present prices, in view of the possibility of a rise in price at a time of "pujas" and afterwards. These arrangements have been made direct with the Bombay mills. After interpellations, Calcutta and Suburban Police Bill was passed without discussion.

Alleged ill-treatment by police.

The Bengal Government made the following statement in reply to a question regarding the alleged ill-treatment by police of a woman arrested in connection with a hat-looting case:—

"One Kajim Mashalchi of Baburchar, husband of Shahju Katum, the woman in question, was suspected of complicity in a cloth looting case of Sadarpur Police Station, in the district of Faridpur. On the 8th February, the Circle Inspector, who was investigating the case, received information that the woman had left her home on the previous day for her father's house at Maheshwardi, taking with her some new clothes. In so doing, she had, of her own accord, walked a distance of ten miles, which is not without relevance to the facts detailed below. He caused the house at Meheshwardi to be searched on the morning of 9th February. During the search, four new "dhoties" were found, for which the woman was unable to account. She was then arrested with her children, and sent, by a sub-inspector to the police-station at Bhanga, some five miles off, in charge of an escort, while the Sub-Inspector proceeded to search another house. There were bloodstains on the woman's clothes at the time of her arrest. but the Sub-Inspector made no inquiries about them.

The woman began to bleed.'

"On her way to the police station, the woman began to bleed and was given a piece of cloth by the Head Constable in charge of the escort to hide blood-stains. On arrival at the police station the Head Constable gave her soap with which she washed her clothes. The woman was detained for the night with her children in the lock-up of the police station. The next morning the Inspector offered to release the children on bail, but nobody was willing to stand surety for them. The Inspector then gave orders that the woman and her children should be taken to Talma in a boat and from Talma to Faridpur in a carriage or a bullock-cart. The party arrived at Talma about midnight, and as no carriage or bullock cart was available, they proceeded on foot to Faridpur, about ten miles off, reaching that place on the morning of the 11th.

"On her admission to the jail, the woman complained that she had been assaulted by the police, but the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the jail, who examined her, found no marks of violence on her person. That night at 11 p.m., she gave birth to a still-born child, the body being in a decomposed condition. From the state of the body, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was of opinion that death must have taken place three or four days before delivery. The Sub-Divisional Officer, who made a careful inquiry into the matter, found that the woman's allegation that she had been assaulted by the police was unfounded, but that in her condition she was subjected to undue bodily exertion, though in view of the medical evidence, death of the infant had probably taken place before her arrest. There is some corroboration for this view, in the fact that blood-stains were found on the woman's clothes at the time of her arrest. It has also been found that the Head Constable, in charge of the escort, made every possible attempt to secure a means of conveyance for the woman from Talma to Faridpur. He also tried unsuccessfully to procure accommodation for her at Talma for the night.

Inspector and Sub-Inspector responsible.

"Responsibility for this unfortunate occurrence must be laid on the Inspector and Sub-Inspector. The former states that he did not notice blood-stains on the woman's clothes, while the latter said that he attributed them to menstrual flow. Both of them, however, questioned the woman while she was in custody, and should have taken steps to satisfy themselves as to her real condition and her fitness to travel to Faridpur. There is no suggestion that they were actuated by any improper motive.

"Sheer lack of care and want."

"Their callousness seems to have been due to sheer lack of care and want of thought. It is however this callous exercise of authority which brings police force into disrepute and in order to mark his sense of gravity of their offence, the Governor-in-Council has directed that the Sub-Inspector should be removed from charge of a police station and degraded for eighteen months. The Inspector, whose responsibility was less direct, has been degraded for a year.

DETAILS OF N.-W. RY. DISASTER.

HORRIBLE SCENES.

A PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

One of the passengers in the train which was wrecked between Chhab and Uchhri on Monday morning, narrated some of his experiences to a representative of the "Civil and Military Gazette" on Tuesday afternoon. The narrator who had come to Lahore from Rawalpindi had himself had a narrow escape. He was under the impression that the accident happened rather earlier than was stated in the official report, between 4 and 4-30 a.m. It was quite dark and most of the passengers in the train were asleep when the smash occurred. The train contained, for most part, leave details, *en route* for leave camp at Rawalpindi. A good many of them belonged to the 55th Coke's Rifles and these suffered a good many casualties. The train appeared to be travelling very fast when it ran into the slip. In the cutting, the engine left the rails and came to a stop without capsizing. The first bogie remained intact, except that one end was stove in. The second carriage, a composite one, was thrown to one side off the line and its front wheels were smashed, but it suffered comparatively little injury and its occupants had a lucky escape. A four-wheeled carriage between two bodies in which Colonel Boxter, A.D.R.T., Lahore was travelling, was telescoped and smashed absolutely to matchwood. Colonel Boxter was very seriously injured. His escape from death was miraculous. He was just able to crawl out of the wreckage, and was found unconscious by the rescue party. His servant also escaped by a miracle.

RESCUE WORK EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT.

The coaches behind were piled up on the top of one another with the guards-van and a heavy cold storage was right on the top and these heavy vehicles above the wreckage rendered the work of extricating the wounded exceptionally difficult, and in some case impossible until the break-down train arrived. The wreckage stood ten feet high, and the sights and sounds that greeted the uninjured passengers when they had extricated themselves were ghastly in the extreme. All lights in the train had been extinguished, and rescuers had only oil "bumies" to work by. The dead and wounded men could be seen pinned beneath the wreckage and it was an extremely difficult task to extricate them without proper appliances. The rescuers had to go to work cautiously for fear of wreckage slipping and so pinning down imprisoned men more hopelessly than ever. By the time the ambulance train arrived about 9 a.m. practically everything had been done for the wounded that could be done with the limited means at hand.

HORRIBLE SCENES.

The scene of the accident is a very desolate and out-of-the-way spot with no villages near, and the fact that the smash occurred in a cutting rendered the rescue operations more difficult. Many horrible scenes were witnessed, as the state of wreckage was indescribable, and many of the victims had terrible wounds, broken limbs predominating. The rearmost carriages of the train remained practically undamaged, and the passengers in them were at first not aware that an accident had occurred. Many passengers lost all their kit as it was hopelessly mixed up with the wreckage.

A Calcutta message says:—

The line between Tapang and Bhusandpur has been repaired and through running of trains resumed from 14-15 hours of the 2nd instant.

The Foodstuffs Commission has notified that the Madras Presidency can draw grain and wheat from the following provinces upto the limit given during September, 1919. Wheat from the Central Provinces 500 tons, Punjab 1000, and United Provinces 500. Grain from the Central Provinces 4000.

GLEANINGS.

£50,000,000,000 War Cost.

An official estimate of the cost of the world war made by officials of the State Department attached to the Peace Conference before the Senate Committee to-day is between £40,000,000,000 and £50,000,000,000. Of this Great Britain has spent £10,000,000,000. This does not include the value of the property destroyed during the war.

Aerial Ambulances.

One by one the things which we only used to see on the ground are being caught up in the air, and the latest is an aerial ambulance.

Aeroplanes have, of course, already done invaluable work in bringing medical aid during times of urgency, but the hospital machine being built at Kenley will be the first aerial ambulance in this country. It is being fitted up with all the usual necessities, including a seven-foot stretcher.

The machine will have its station at Kenley aerodrome, and will set out in response to its summons when any accident is reported, rendering first-aid and bringing back the injured person. Probably, before-long, aerial-ambulances will be as common a sight as the ordinary ambulances now used in our streets.

"Tiger" as President.

It is now definitely stated that M. Poincare, at the end of his term of office, in February 1920, intends to resume public life as a lawyer, journalist, and politician. He will stand for his district either for the Senate or Chamber. The suggestion is made that M. Clemenceau shall be the next President of the Republic.

By 'Plane to the Pole.

Will the Americans be the first to fly to the North Pole?

They are at present preparing an expedition, to be commanded by Captain Robert A. Bartlett. The promoters of this expedition have been struck by the recent wonderful progress of aerial photography, and they think that from an aeroplane it will be possible to photograph the Arctic region.

The obstacle to be surmounted by most expeditions do not exist for the airman, and without even coming to the ground he can proceed to photograph things of the greatest meteorological and geographical interest. The expedition has been planned at the suggestion of Vice-Admiral Peary.

Caillaux Trial 10,000 Pages of Charges.

The Public Prosecutor, who ended in mail week his examination of the charges against M. Caillaux, recommends that the former Premier be tried before the Senate.

The proceedings before this High Court are expected to begin about the second week in September. Before then M. Dubost, President of the Senate, will have to read through the file of the charges, which exceeds 10,000 pages.

M. Joseph Caillaux, who was French Premier in 1911 at the time of the Agadir crisis, and became Finance Minister 13 years before when 36, has been in prison for a year and a half awaiting trial on a charge of treason with the spy Bolo.

Unclaimed £8,000,000.

Many exaggerated stories, have been circulated about the millions of pounds held by the Bank of England, belonging to people who cannot be traced. As a matter of fact, the total amounts to £75,000. Altogether there is £8,000,000 lying in the banks of the country which nobody has claimed during the past six years, but it is estimated that £5,160,000 of this belongs to customers who, for the time being, are content to leave the money where it is and have no need to touch it.

Carpentier and Beckett.

The keenly anticipated fight between Carpentier and Beckett, fixed to take place at Olympia London, on September 2, has been postponed.

There is no question of Carpentier wishing to evade the fight with Beckett, but the French champion will not be demobilised from the Army until the end of the month, and consequently will not have sufficient time for training.

Carpentier has agreed to meet Beckett at any time after November 1 next.

Naughty Nations.

A novel inquiry has lately been held in America. Which is the "naughtiest" of all the foreign nations represented in the United States?

The method adopted to decide this question has been to take a census of all the people who have been imprisoned for breaking laws, and the fairest record is held by Switzerland. Only 0.31 per cent. of the Swiss in the United States have been to prison.

Mexico is the bad boy of the family, with 2.3 per cent., or just over one in fifty. Ireland is only a fraction better, 2 per cent., and Scotland is third from bottom with 1.2 per cent. Following these, each country being better than the last, come Austria, England and Wales, Canada, France, Italy, Russia, and Denmark.

What about Germany? Prepare for a nasty blow. Omitting Switzerland, Germany comes top!

National Debt.

According to the last Estimates, the total amount of the National Debt of United Kingdom was £5,850,000,000, about nine times the pre-war amount. That means to say that, strictly speaking, every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom owes nearly £130.

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"NATIVES MOST SHAMEFULLY MISGOVERNED"

INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE COLONIES.

In the course of the Debate on Supply, Colonial Office Administration in the House of Commons on July, 30th the following passages had reference to Indian Labour:—

Mr. Murray: Reverting to the question of British Guiana, I am convinced that the most important problem with which we have to deal there is the question of population. No scheme of development with regard to railways, harbours, or anything else can possibly be of avail there unless it runs concurrently or is accompanied by a scheme for the further colonisation of that Colony. The Under Secretary, in his admirable speech, has recognised that something is necessary in this regard, and I urge that every step should be taken by means of approaching the India Office or any other country which is likely to be able to provide population for this huge undeveloped territory, because unless that is done any scheme that can be devised will be quite futile. What objection can there be in India, for instance, to a scheme which cut out the old indenture system as we have known it, though in the West Indies that indenture system has been exceedingly well carried out, and has done a great deal of good? A tribute to this effect was paid by a Commission consisting of an eminent Civil Servant and an eminent native of India who visited the West Indies about four or five years ago. That system has been of great assistance in the West Indies. It has been administered to the best advantage and everything was done for the good of the Indians who were brought over. But I understand that this indenture system is doomed. Therefore, we have to face the facts as they are. As a substitute, I believe that it would be possible, by means of a colonisation scheme, of bringing whole families across—I will not say; how many—to colonise that huge territory without in any way hurting the feelings of India or upsetting the prejudices which they have formed upon this subject. In conclusion, may I say that we have a much greater responsibility now towards our Colonies and Protectorates than we had before the war by reason of the help which they have given us during the war, the great sacrifices they have made, and the manner in which they have ranged themselves at our side?

VEILED SLAVERY.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck: What guarantee have these natives of Rhodesia that the reserves will not be again cut down? My hon. friend said that was perfectly true when he stated that the natives in Rhodesia were a good deal better off than the native under the Union Government, and than those in British East Africa. That is not saying very much. The natives in the Union territory are most shamefully misgoverned. It is true that they are given reserves, but whereas 5,000,000 natives are given only 13 per cent of the land, 87 per cent. of the land is given to the whites, who number only one and a half millions. I am informed that these natives are working under a system which is more or less veiled slavery. They are subject to the law of passes. If they wish to leave an employer they have to get from him a pass, and, of course, they are entirely subject to his will and caprice and sense of fairness. If an employer wishes to keep his servant on the land, he has only to refuse him a licence. If they migrate to the towns they are met by a threat to take away from them all the right of engaging in trade or holding property. If a white man strikes, he gets an increase in wages, but if a black man strikes with the object of increasing his 6d. or 8d. per day, he is fined or imprisoned.

An Hon. Member: British liberty that!

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck: One cannot say that things are in a satisfactory state as far as the natives are concerned. Of course, it is a delicate subject. My hon. friend may tell me that we have no right to interefere, but you will never persuade the natives of that; you will never persuade them that His Majesty the King and the Imperial Government and Imperial Parliament have not the power to get them justice. They point out that the Indian Government can get at least an improvement in the conditions of the Indian, and they ask why the Imperial Government cannot get an improvement in their conditions. Did not the Government of India intervene on behalf of the British Indians in Africa with marked success?

Lieutenant-Colonel Amery: It depends much what is meant by the word intervention.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck: They interceded.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GANDHI.

Lieutenant-Colonel Amery: They interceded, but the most sucessful intervention was that of a native Indian, Mr. Gandhi, who by his own personality, his persistence and his courage got much farther in the solution of the problem of the Indians in the Transvaal than any official representatives could have done. To come to the general question of the natives of South Africa, the essence of our principle of Government in the vast areas under our charge is to govern in the interest of the native inhabitants and for their welfare, and in particular with regard to the question of labour, the solution which we look to is that of interesting the native in the possibility of his own land, working for his own benefit as an independent cultivator.—"India."

HIGH RENTS IN CALCUTTA.

ENQUIRY COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

There were five resolutions on the agenda of the Bengal Legislative Council, to-day, three of which were withdrawn, one negatived and one accepted. The only important resolution which was accepted by Government was moved by Mr. Phelps, who asked for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes of excessive land values and high rents in Calcutta and to suggest remedies. He said that in England, the Rent Act, the Court Emergency Powers Act and the Increase of Rent Act were designed to protect tenants from unscrupulous landlords. In India the Bombay Government did something by the way of standardising rents. The Maharaja of Burdwan on behalf of Government in accepting the resolution said this excessive enhancement of rent was deep-seated and to some extent worldwide. He apprehended a commission would not provide for any immediate remedy of the evil. Rise in rents could be explained by economic factors, which no commission could control. The remedy lay in speedy extension of operations of the Improvement Trust to suburban lands. He had, however, just received a telegram from the Bombay Government, which stated that there the Rent Restrictions Act was working well in case of small properties. If the control had been felt in Bombay, he admitted, there was good cause for an investigation into the conditions in Calcutta, with a view to determining whether control was likely to help in removing the evils which they all deplored. The resolution was carried unanimously. The council adjourned sine die.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL FUND.

TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED: RS.24,602-9-3.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jinnah People's Memorial Hall fund held at Mr. Umar Sobani's office on Wednesday:—

"Resolved that the sum of Rs. 24,602-9-3 which the Secretaries state is the nett amount collected so far, and any other sums that may be collected hereafter be handed over to the Bombay Branch of the All-India Home Rule League as per resolution dated the 17th December, 1918, of the General Body of this Fund; and that Messrs. Madhowjee, Kamdar and Chottubhai, Solicitors, be requested to draw the necessary document in connection with the Fund."

"2. Resolved that Mr. J. R. Parulekar, Auditor, be appointed, Auditor and that the Secretaries be requested to submit the accounts to him for Audit and report.

"3. Resolved that Rs. 7,000 be placed with either the Tata Industrial or the Central Bank of India Ltd., as a fixed deposit for twelve months as before.

"4. Resolved that Messrs. L. R. Tairsee and Kanji Dwarkadas having offered their services to call personally upon all those gentlemen who have to account for the Coupon Books in their possession, the Committee accept their services with thanks."

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PUNJAB TRIALS.

"VICTIMS, NOT GUILTY."

Mr. Gandhi publishes the following signed artiele in "Young India" of Wednesday last:—

The readers will recall our Lahore correspondent's remarks about the Ramnagar cases. I have a file of papers in these cases but I was unprepared to discuss them until I got at least the text of the judgment. This is now before the readers. The able petition on behalf of Lala Karamchand—the same as the lad Karamchand who was sentenced to be hanged—presented by his old mother Ganga Devi shows in the graphic language of his son Devidas's letter that the accused in the case are 'victims, not guilty.' If the simple narrative of Lala Karamchand's son be true, and I think there is no reason to doubt its accuracy, the whole proceedings were a farce. They constituted not a legal trial but a mockery of it. The accused, twenty-eight in number, were all tried together, the trial was finished in one day during which altogether 150 defence witnesses were examined, the accused were not informed of the charge against them except through the mouths of the prosecution witnesses. How the judge could examine so many witnesses in a day passes comprehension. In spite of repeated applications, copy of notes of evidence or of the statements of the accused is not furnished. The only inference is that no notes were kept.

Why were these cases rushed so? The accused were arrested eight days after the alleged offence. Order was completely restored throughout the Punjab by that time. The trial took place on the 22nd May, five weeks after the alleged offence. There was no occasion then for indecently rushing through the trial.

On the 17th April a police officer notes in his diary that all was quiet, save that there was a partial *hartal*. It is rightly suggested in the papers that mention would surely have been made in the diary of any serious offence. The offence alleged is not such as could be committed in secret. It is stated to have been openly committed. Here at least there is enough to throw doubt on the prosecution story. But the Judge had no doubt about it!

The story of the prosecution is varied from time to time. Five maunds of fuel said to have been required for burning His Majesty's effigy become reduced to a few straws!

At best all but one of the accused appear to have been mere spectators.

These facts are common to all the accused I have been supplied also with the papers regarding Lala Daulatram. The facts therein set forth tally with those furnished in Lala Karamchand's case. I am convinced that twenty-eight innocent men have been ignorantly condemned. They should be set free.

Lala Karamchand is an old retired servant. He has never taken part in politics. For years past, he has been passing his time between Ramnagar and Hardwar, devoting it to religious pursuits. Lala Daulatram is the son of one who has rendered meritorious service to the Government for a long period. In fact the whole family seems to belong to the official class. It is cruel to think that such men should have been so shamelessly punished.

The judgment is self-condemned. It breathes vindictiveness and anger. The rejection of the defence evidence, the explaining away of the weak points in the prosecution, the punishment of solitary confinement, the heavy fines point unmistakably to loss of balance and unfitness to judge. The cases are now before His Excellency the Viceroy. Let him do unto these humble men even as he would wish to be done unto himself, if he were in their place.

DR. SATYAPAL'S CASE.

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Dr. Satyapal's statement shows what gross injustice has been done in his case as in that of Dr. Kitchlew. They had to be absolved from any participation in the violence that occurred after their arrest. What violence there ever was in Amritsar took place after they were arrested. They were therefore, accused of all sorts of things which they had never done, of speeches they had never made. Dr. Satyapal's clear, emphatic and courageous statement is a categorical denial of the whole string of charges against him. He shows clearly that the speeches he made were incorrectly reported by the C. I. D. officials, and that every time he spoke he preached the gospel of truth and non-violence, and unceasingly warned the people against losing their temper and going in for any excesses.

I have purposely refrained from printing a spirited letter addressed to me by Dr. Satyapal's father in which he gives his own impressions of the case. I cannot, however, resist the temptation of quoting some of the facts stated in it. For instance, he says: 'At first it was not the intention of the Government to prosecute Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal who had been deported on the 10th April and therefore his (the approver's) confessional statement before the Magistrate of Amritsar did not incriminate them. But as soon as there was a change in the intention of the Government, an additional statement by way of an 'improvement' was obtained which implicated both of these gentlemen." If this allegation is true, it is a severe reflection on the methods of prosecution and it vitates the whole of the proceedings. Again this letter says: "Dr. Satyapal was restricted from public speaking, etc., on the 29th March. The Commissioners have sentenced him to transportation for life on the ground that he was a member of a conspiracy formed for disseminating sedition. But it is curious to the highest degree that he did not even attend the meeting of the 30th March—not to say of his having addressed the meetings—as held by the judges, and it is the meeting in which sedition has been said to have been disseminated in pursuance of that conspiracy."

It is true that Dr. Satyapal signed the hand-bill convening the meeting that was held on 30th March. That was on the 28th March. But if there was any conspiracy, it became one not on the 28th, but on the 30th. A platform ticket agitation carried on by Dr. Satyapal in January and February last was shamelessly brought into the trial to prejudice him, an agitation that was entirely harmless and successful, and about which Dr. Satyapal even received thanks from the station authorities.

The letter concludes: "For your information I may mention that Dr. Satyapal offered himself for military service in 1915 and was granted a temporary commission as a lieutenant I. M. S. He was posted at Aden where under very trying circumstances he worked for one year to the satisfaction of his superior officers who gave him eulogising testimonials at the time of his departure. In 1918, he again volunteered for service but the arrangement fell through. During the influenza and malaria epidemics he did his level best in his humble way to mitigate the suffering of his fellow townsmen, and was awarded non-official sanads. It is indeed a befitting sequel to be convicted under section 124A after such a record of services to the Government and public both." As I have already observed, the Lahore and Amritsar cases are not cases in which a commutation can carry any merit or give satisfaction. It is not merely that the distinguished accused ask for. It is justice that they seek and on which public must insist. Reduction in the sentences is a blind, however, unintended it may be. It must not be allowed to lull the public to sleep. There can be no contentment unless there is a complete and honourable discharge, for the leaders of Lahore and Amritsar.

THE CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

IN ENGLAND.

At the instance of Messrs. Thorne and O'Grady, M.P.'s, a meeting was held in the Committee-room No. 7 of the House of Commons in mail week. Mr. W. H. Hyndman took the chair. The meeting was attended by some members of Parliament, among whom Messrs. Clynes and Jack Jones were prominent. A number of other members would have attended the meeting but for the fact that just at the hour of the meeting a lively debate was proceeding in the House below. The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Tilak, referred to his sufferings for his country and to the unique position he occupied in his country. Mr. Tilak thereupon briefly explained the position in India, and after explaining the nature of constitutional reforms sought to be embodied in the Bill, appealed to members of Parliament to support the demand of the Congress which was in excess of the Bill, but was certainly very reasonable and moderate when the services rendered by India to England in the war, her position as an original member of the League of Nations, and the general trend of events in the world were taken into account.

A discussion thereupon took place, in which Mr. Clynes, Mr. Jones, and one or two other gentlemen took part. They were all in sympathy with the demand of the Congress, and expressed their readiness to do what they could in the House at the proper time and their readiness also to get more and more information about India. After Messrs. Khaparde, Patel, and Dewan Madhav Rao had spoken, Dr. Clarke, Chairman of the British Congress Committee, expressed his sentiment of regret and disappointment that whereas formerly as many as forty members could be available to form a sort of Parliamentary party and take lively interest in the affairs of India, all interest in Indian affairs seemed to have vanished from the House of Commons.

In bringing the meeting to a close, Mr. Hyndman related his own experiences of forty years ago, and joined Dr. Clarke in regretting that members of Parliament nowadays showed lack of interest in Indian affairs and neglected their duty towards a country which was misruled in the name of England. He made a rousing appeal to the meeting and thanked the Congress deputation for taking the trouble to enlighten them on the present condition of India.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.—"India."

COCHIN MAHAJANA SABHA.

DEMAND FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, Sept. 2.

A deputation from the Cochin Mahajana Sabha waited upon the Dewan on 31st August with a scheme of constitutional reforms in the state. The Dewan received the deputation very courteously in his official residence, discussed the scheme with the members of the deputation and promised sympathetic consideration of the Durbar. The scheme asks for the constitution of a council consisting of 30 to 40 members, not less than half of which to be elected with powers of making laws and regulations subject to certain restrictions of discussing the budget, of moving resolutions and asking questions, the decision of the majority to be binding upon the Dewan in all matters. Power is to be reserved to His Highness to veto any resolution and to refuse assent to any resolution.

ARMY CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

The "Pioneer" says:—Important changes are taking place at the army headquarters, Simla. Lieutenant-General Sir E. A. Altham, Quarter-Master General who has been in bad health for some time past is leaving for home next week and Lieutenant-General Sir George Kirkpatrick, Chief of the General Staff goes home towards the end of the present month. Major-General Richardson will act as Quarter-Master-General pending a permanent appointment being made. There is, it is understood, no truth in the report that Major-General T. E. Scott is also contemplating retirement under the 10 years' rule.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

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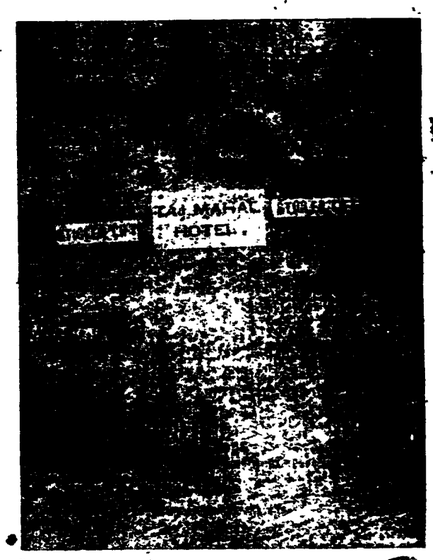

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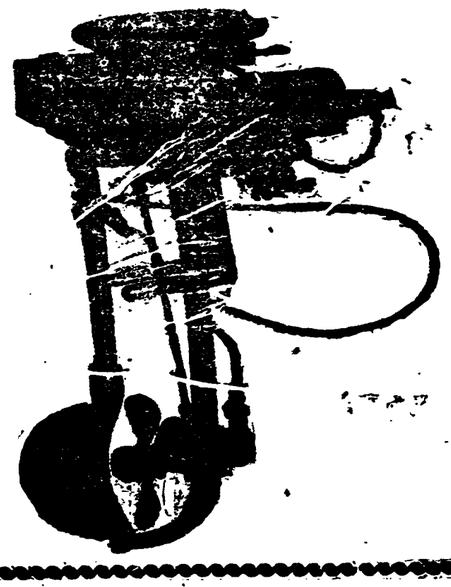

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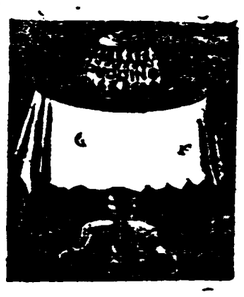

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